

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1888.

No. 4.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
S. Davidson, Proprietor.
LELAND HOUSE,
& Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in
Fur and Feed, Furniture, etc.
A. MCKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.
S. H. COLLINS,
Shoes and Shoes.
D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.
THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.
J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.
R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.
J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.
E. WISMER,
Smith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.
J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining,
Brickwork, Stonework, etc.
A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.
E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for
Organs and Sewing Machines.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.
LESLIE GORDON,
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
Fire & Life Insurance. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
LAW OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor for North West Territories,
Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
W. SYME REDPATH,
Advocate, Notary Public,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.
G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at my Office, or at the
Business Office.
QU'APPELLE.
J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
QU'APPELLE.
Office opposite McEwan's Blacksmith
shop.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

J. M. Creamer, V.S.

OF REGINA,
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College,
will be at the Leland House, QU'APPELLE,
TUESDAY, NOV. 27, '88,
And thereafter every alternate Tuesday.
For the purpose of treating the ailments of
Horses and Cattle, in fact ALL ANIMALS.

SINTALUTA

Best Wheat Market

ON THE LINE.

C. G. BOOTHE,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE,

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

Mortgage Sale

OF

FARM LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF
ASSINIBOIA, N. W. T.

UNDER the power of Sale contained in
certain mortgage, which will be pro-
duced at the time of sale, there will be offered
for sale, by Public Auction, by E. A. Ben-
bury, Auctioneer, at the Wolseley Hotel, in
the town of Wolseley, N. W. T., on Friday,
the 30th day of November, A. D. 1888, at
the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

The South East quarter of Section ten, in
Township eighteen, in range nine, West of
the second Meridian, in the North West
Territories of Canada.

This farm is about nine miles from Wol-
seley.
On this land is a good log house, log stable
and granary, and about 30 acres are broken.
This farm is well situated on the bank of
the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Further particulars, terms and conditions
of sale, made known on day of sale or on ap-
plication to Auctioneer or to

ANDREWS & ANDREWS
Vendors Solicitors,
Winnipeg.

Dated at Winnipeg, Nov. 12, 1888.

Mortgage Sale

OF

FARM LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF
ASSINIBOIA, N. W. T.

UNDER the Power of Sale contained in
a certain mortgage, which will be pro-
duced at the time of sale, there will be offered
for sale, by Public Auction, by E. A. Ben-
bury, Auctioneer, at the Wolseley Hotel, in
the town of Wolseley, in the North West
Territories, on Friday, the 30th day of No-
vember, A. D. 1888, at the hour of 12 o'clock,
noon.

The North West quarter of Section thirty,
Township seventeen, in Range twelve,
West of the second Meridian, in the North
West Territories of Canada, containing one
hundred and sixty acres more or less.

This farm is situated about five miles south
of Indian Head, a station on the C. P. R.
On this land is a log house and kitchen,
good well and about 40 acres broken, good
rolling open prairie.

Further particulars, terms and conditions
of sale made known on day of sale or on ap-
plication to Auctioneer or to

ANDREWS & ANDREWS
Vendors Solicitors,
Winnipeg.

Dated at Winnipeg, 12th November, 1888.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL PERSONS having claims against
the estate of Henry J. Edwards, late
of Qu'Appelle Station in the District of As-
siniboia, Cabinet-maker, who died on or
about the Third day of July, 1888, intestate,
are requested, on or before the Seventh day
of December, 1888, to send in to the under-
signed by letter, a statement of the nature
and amount of their claims, and the securi-
ties if any held by them; together with their
full names and addresses.

After the said day the estate will be dis-
tributed, regard being had for such claims
only as the undersigned may then have no-
tice of.

Dated at Qu'Appelle Station this Seventh
day of November, 1888.

LESLIE GORDON,
Administrator.



Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that
His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor
has this day been pleased to cancel that
portion of his Order of the 10th day of July
last, whereby a Sitting of the Supreme
Court for the Judicial District of Western
Assiniboia was appointed to be held at Fort
Qu'Appelle, on Tuesday, the 13th day of
November next, and to order that Sittings
of the Supreme Court for the said District
shall be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon
on the days and at the places following,
namely:

Fort Qu'Appelle, Friday 14th Dec., 1888.
Regina, Monday, 25th March, 1889.

By Command,

R. B. Gordon,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, N. W. T., 30th October, 1888.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

Branch at Indian Head.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

WHITING BROS.

BAKERS.

Pastry Cooks, Confectioners,

Caterers and Fruit Dealers.

Wedding and Birthday Cake's

Made to Order.

All who suffer from indigestion should try

WHITING'S
WHOLE MEAL BREAD.

Our self-rising flour in 5 lbs. packets 25 cts.

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

General Blacksmith

—AND—

Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or
interfering horses. Plow Shares made to
order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

A Whole Quarter

Is What Mr. Davidson
Believes in.

And so do the 80 acre
Fellows.

On Thursday last in the North-
west Legislative Assembly:

Mr. Davidson moved, seconded by Mr.
Bettis, and resolved,

"That the Dominion Government be asked
by this Assembly to extend to all those
who made entry for their homesteads under
the regulations made and enforced by the
Commissioner of Dominion Lands during
the year 1885, which were to the effect that
parties desirous of entry for any lands that
had been cancelled should not only pay for
the improvements thereon, but could only
obtain entry for same as 80 acres home-
stead and 80 acres pre-emption, the same
privileges as are enjoyed by the homestead-
er of to-day."

Mr. Davidson brought up the
Dominion Lands Act, wherein it re-
lates to homesteads and showed that
during the years of 1884 and 1885 a
regulation was made and enforced
by the Commissioner of Dominion
Lands, to the effect that parties de-
sirous of entering for any lands that
had been cancelled should not only
pay for the improvements thereon,
but could only obtain entry for same
as 80 acres homestead and 80 acres
pre-emption. A number of entries
were made under these conditions,
and the settlers in numerous instan-
ces are now entitled to apply for
their patents. The said regulations
were subsequently rescinded, and
since then entry on cancelled home-
steads has been allowed on pay-
ment for improvements, if any, for
the whole 160 acres.

It is submitted that the Commis-
sioner of Dominion Lands had no
power under the different Lands
Acts, to make any such regulations,
but if it was thought desirable to
make such a regulation it should
have been made by a Dominion
statute. The revoking of such regu-
lations goes to show that the same
was contrary to the Act. Settlers
who entered for cancelled homesteads
during the continuance of these
regulations feel that a great injustice
has been done them, as parties who
have since entered for similar land
can now obtain patents for 160 acres
free, while they are required to
make a payment of \$200, being at
the rate of \$2.50 per acre for which
they entered nominally as a pre-
emption. He also stated that he
believed this matter only required to
be brought clearly before the Minis-
ter of the Interior in order to have
this grievance removed, and that he
would, as he had on other occasions,
give it that consideration that its
importance demanded. We here
have an agricultural country and in
order to become a prosperous and
growing people, we must insist upon
the Dominion Government meting
out equal justice to all.

The total Prohibition Party vote
polled in the United States in the
recent election was about 275,000.

The Assembly has recommended
the taking of a plebiscite, but doubt
is expressed as to the consent of
the Dominion authorities being ob-
tained to this unusual procedure.
We see no good reason why it should
be withheld. In legislation of the
class under consideration, it is par-
ticularly important that the wishes
of the people should be accurately
ascertained. Without the support
of a considerable majority of the
the people, it would be useless to
attempt to enforce a prohibitory law
on the other hand, if the prepon-
derance of sentiment is in favour of
prohibition, the people have a right
to it. By all means, let the plebis-
cite be taken, and information be
thus secured for intelligently set-
tling this vexed question for years
to come.—Sun.

INDIAN HEAD

From our own correspondent.

—When is there going to be a
minister stationed here.

—Mrs. Jas. Harvey and Mrs. W.
R. Boyd went east last night to
Ontario.

—Grain is beginning to come in
freely. The price for No. 1 hard is
86c per bush.

—D. H. McMillan & Co's new
elevator here is working splendidly
under the management of Mr. Wm.
Anderson, and has already taken in
four thousand bushels of wheat.

—The pond is well patronized by
skaters in the evenings, the sound
of the steel being heard in every
direction together with merry shouts
of laughter. (Get the rink ready).

KATEPWE

(From our own correspondent.)

—Threshing at every point.

—Cattle still grazing in the val-
ley with very little discomfort.

—Mr. Morton, of Regina, paid a
visit to his old friend, Mr. Todd,
last week.

—Mr. Bonycastle is said to have
threshed 302 bushel of A No. 1 hard
from 5 acres.

—The big drop in wheat forms
one of the principal subjects of re-
mark after the excellent weather has
been disposed of.

—The entertainment on Friday
evening last netted something over
\$12, which will be devoted to ob-
taining prizes for the school children.
The program consisted of songs,
recitations and readings, which were
frequently encored. The dance
afterwards was kept up till near
morning.

CRESCENT LAKE

—Rev. W. W. Adamson has
started revival services in our vicin-
ity with a fair attendance.

—F. Baines, one of our settlers,
met with an accident while out
shooting, his gun exploding, bruising
his face badly.

—Horace Middleton, traveller for
T. Ryan, paid us a visit last week
in company with Mr. Lock, another
Winnipeg man.

—Mr. Wm. Eakin received the
contract for building the school house
and has commenced building opera-
tions, lumber having arrived from
Winnipeg.

—A case of shooting horses has
happened in our settlement. Mr.
W. W. C. Middleton has had three
badly shot, but no one seems to
have done the shooting.

The best cure for drunkenness
yet discovered is total abstinence.
The best method of encouraging
total abstinence yet discovered is
total Prohibition.

Ten dollars a day is a very small
average to assume as the business
of a bar-room. The Province of On-
tario last year had 1,960 taverns.
If each of these took in \$10 per day
for 300 days of the year, their ag-
gregate receipts were \$5,880,000.00.
Think of it! But the amount for
the year 1884 at the same rate was
\$12,528,000.00. The Scott Act
made the difference.

If the Northwest Territories how-
ever desire a plebiscite there is no
constitutional authority to say they
may. They have the same right to
poll themselves on the question of
prohibition or license as the people
of Manitoba would have to decide
by a popular vote whether they
should go gopher hunting. It is
entirely their own affair—provided
they have that measure of respon-
sible government which they are
supposed to possess.—Free Press

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

LIME FOR SALE!

IN ANY QUANTITY.

Apply to FRANK MARWOOD,
Qu'Appelle.

STORIES ABOUT MEN.

How Raymond Rescued a Colored Boy from a Watery Grave.

A good story, illustrative of the presence of mind of the late John T. Raymond, is told by an old actor. Raymond's company was making a one night stop in a little Georgia town. The play was one in which the ocean played a prominent part. The only ocean owned by the managers of the theatre was very old and weak. It had seen much duty and was in a very crippled condition.

To illustrate the rolling of the waves, a number of street gamins were hired to go underneath a big blue cloth and bob up and down.

The play was in its most interesting part. Raymond was getting off some of his best gags. He was the only actor on the stage, and the audience was uproarious, when an accident occurred that came near wrecking the play.

Among the "waves" was a little negro. The space was very narrow under the ocean, and the bobs got quite warm. This particular little negro felt the heat. He removed one by one his habiliments, until his red shirt alone covered his nakedness.

In the midst of one of Raymond's best gags the old blue cloth suddenly ripped and broke, and the aforementioned little negro was seen gallantly struggling with the waves.

"Man overboard!" cried out Raymond. Some of the stage hands, dressed as sailors, rushed in and threw the little negro a rope. The "drowning wave" grabbed an end and the sailors dragged him out. When the audience saw the little peckinny in nothing but his red flannel shirt, they simply roared.

The little negro was the hero of the town ever afterward.—New York Evening Sun.

Stonewall Jackson's Joke.

Few men were ever more profoundly and invariably serious than Stonewall Jackson. Prior to the war he was professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Virginia Military Institute, and while in that position he made what is believed to have been his first and last joke.

One morning he called up a member of the graduating class, and with the utmost gravity propounded the following scientific question:

"Why is it impossible to send a telegraphic dispatch from Lexington to Staunton?"

The cadet reflected for some moments, and then replied that the explanation of this phenomenon doubtless lay in the fact that the amount of iron ore in the mountain drew the magnetic current from the wires.

A covert smile touched upon Jackson's features, fled away, and he said: "No, sir; you can take your seat."

Another was called up, but he too failed to explain the mystery. A third, and then a fourth were equally unsuccessful, Jackson listening to their theories with profound attention, but with the same sly smile which had greeted the first attempt.

This smile probably attracted the attention of the next cadet, who was called. His countenance lighted up, his lip broke into a smile in return, and he said:

"Well, Maj. Jackson, I reckon it must be because there is no telegraph between the two places."

"You are right, sir," replied Jackson, who had suddenly resumed his composed expression. "You can take your seat."

Then he called the class to order, and calmly proceeded with the recitation as if nothing had happened.—Youth's Companion.

Artistic Exaggeration.

Col. Wade, representative from a Missouri district, has made for himself quite a reputation for artistic exaggeration—and it takes an artist in this line to attract attention at the national capital. Col. Wade wears a military coat buttoned close to his chin, giving him much the appearance of a preacher. His delivery is very impressive and, with the unassuming, convincing. The colonel would not hesitate to claim that in a historic game of draw poker played for coffee beans out at his farm, he drew three cards to a pair of queens and filled out a royal sequence, and no one but an expert would doubt what the colonel said, and even the expert would not question his sincerity. Recently Col. Wade took a trip down the river and spent a few days in quiet Maryland. When he returned he found a constituent from a remote part of his district waiting to see him. The colonel was all affability. He took the Missourian to the house and in the course of a full in the proceedings escorted him to the restaurant. A member who sat near Col. Wade's table heard him relating the circumstances of his trip. "Out in Missouri," he was saying, "you get no idea of what the world is. You see none of the wonders of nature. The east, sir, is something wonderful. You have heard of the big trees of California? They are nothing—nothing at all, sir—to what I saw the day before yesterday. What would you think of an oak tree 250 paces in diameter? I paced it off myself. I would not trust any one else. And fishing in the bay! Why, I saw one man pull out 3,000 fish in a day. Fact, sir. They never eat fish there. They use them for fertilizers." And the open mouthed Missourian sat with his eyes bulging from his head, without a sign of doubt or suspicion on his face.—Chicago Herald.

The Ruling Passion.

The comedian Elliston used to tell a story that humorously illustrates the ruling passion strong in death.

Macready was at one time alarmingly ill—so ill that the most serious consequences were feared, and the most desponding steps taken, such as the administration of the sacrament, etc. Elliston called to see him and was admitted to the chamber of the presumably dying tragedian, who feebly expressed a belief in his approaching dissolution. Elliston, deeply moved by his friend's prostration, offered to do any service in his power, strongly urged the family to keep the sufferer quiet and guided on tiptoe out of the room. He had not reached the bottom of the staircase when an audible whisper reached him: "Mr. Elliston, step up for a moment, Mr. Macready wishes to speak to you."

He went up softly and approached the bed of the dying man, supposing that some posthumous attention was to be required of him.

Elliston addressed him with soothing sympathy. Macready gave a slight indication of temporary relief, and in broken accents said:

"El-lis-ton, do you thi-ink that 'Rob Roy,' reduced to two-acts, would be a good after-piece for my benefit?"—Detroit Free Press.

Its Great Beauty.

The president of the British association cited this imaginary toast at the recent meeting: "Here's to the latest scientific discovery. May it never do any good to anybody." This is only a new version of an old story told about the late Professor Henry Smith, of Oxford. He was expatiating one day to his pupils on the beauties of a mathematical discovery; "but the great beauty of it is, gentlemen," he added with humorous enthusiasm, "that it cannot possibly be of any use to anybody."—New York Tribune.

Something of a Liar, but Not for Forty Cents.

A number of members from the house of representatives have stolen away at various times and for short periods from their congressional duties. Most of them have enjoyed themselves, but none to a greater extent than did Wade, of Missouri; Lind, of Minnesota, and Sawyer, of New York. They invaded the state of Maryland and studied the unsophisticated natives until they got tired. The last place at which they made any stay was Leonardtown. From there they intended coming to the capital by boat, but that semi-occasional craft having departed, they were compelled to travel by rail.

The train was started with a pinchbar and proceeded at a very deliberate gait. Occasionally the conductor would get off and gather a few peaches, with which he would treat the passengers. After the train had been crawling along for an hour and had covered at least six miles, the conductor collected the fares, which, for the congressional crowd, amounted to 55 cents each. When he reached Col. Wade, that genial "bald knobber" remarked, in his innocent way:

"Do you charge preachers full fare on this road?"

"No, sir," was the conductor's reply. "We only charge them half rates. Are you a preacher?" he added, looking squarely at the colonel's Methodist countenance.

"No, I am not," said the Missourian, "but that gentleman is," pointing to Judge Sawyer, who sat a couple of seats in front of him.

The conductor at once returned to the judge, and after a searching glance at the sun kissed countenance of the New York statesman, proffered him 40 cents, with the remark: "We only collect half rates from preachers."

"Who in blank said I was a preacher?" asked the judge, with considerable show of anger.

The conductor threw his thumb back over his shoulder in the direction of Col. Wade, and looked as though he thought all the time that the colonel was garbling the facts in the case.

In the meantime the three dimes, the nickel and five pennies reposed calmly in the judge's fat palm. He regarded them in silence for a moment, and then handed them back to the official, saying: "I am a good deal of a liar, but I will not lie for 40 cents."

Then he relapsed into absolute silence and would not look at Col. Wade until Washington was reached.—Washington Post.

The Bill Was Passed.

An ex-member of the Virginia state senate told me the other day of an incident in his legislative career which I do not remember ever having seen in print before. A. L. Pridmore, not many years ago a member of the house of representatives from the Ninth Virginia district, was before he came to Washington a member of the Virginia senate. One day he introduced a bill for the relief of the sureties of H. G. Wax, who was a collector of taxes in Scott county. He made a brief explanation of the bill, and when he sat down Edgar Allen, familiarly known as "Yankee Allen," who represented the Farmville district, rose and said:

"I wish to ax
If Mr. Wax
Has been too lax
In collecting the tax!
If such are the facts
I am willing to relax
And remit the tax
Which the law enacts
We should exact
Of his sureties."

It is needless to add, my informant says, that the bill passed by a unanimous vote.—New York Tribune.

Goodwin Had the Best of It.

Nat Goodwin is pretty slick and can get out of a scrape as clean as any man living. A gentleman in New York, writing to a friend here, made some comparative allusion to Chicago and the eastern metropolis. In concluding he wrote: "But I know your feeling toward Gotham," and then added: "Here is a little story on Nat Goodwin that is not malapropos: One day Nat Goodwin met young Mr. Henderson, a friend of mine. 'Hello, Nat,' called out Henderson; 'where have you been so long?' 'Oh, up in Boston, Montreal and Philadelphia,' returned Goodwin; 'and, Billy,' he continued, 'I am glad to get back to New York. All other places in the country are just camping out ones.' Goodwin has been playing here, and the Chicago man, meeting him one day last week, showed him the letter and asked him if he thought it was kind to speak that way after all the grand receptions he had had here. Nat looked at the letter, smiled, and said without hesitation: 'Why, my dear fellow, you don't think I would be guilty of mentioning Chicago in connection with those places, do you? Pshaw! They can't trot in the same class with this city.'—Chicago Herald.

Georgia farmers cultivate the Spanish peanut extensively as food for hogs.

Sheep are better scavengers for small, unripe, wormy apples than swine are, it is claimed.

It is claimed that every year sees an increase in the number of farmers who pick corn for seed as soon as it is glazed.

A good top dressing of manure on the little knolls and poor spots of the field after winter grain is sown will have a fine effect.

Wash dairy utensils, pans, pails and vats carefully with cold water, in which the little salt or soda; then rinse, and reasonable good milk will result.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Latest Novelties in Jewels—The Women Dentists at Philadelphia.

A corrugated column of silver makes a unique cologne bottle.

A pretty jewel box is the form of a double heart, Queen Anne style.

A pretty combination box for holding stamps and matches is of gold.

A new piece of pocket jewelry is a silver rule with gold hinges and ends.

A useful oddity is a spirit lamp shaped like a tomato and elaborately fluted.

An odd shoe horn is of stained ivory, with a silver handle twisted rope fashion.

Edelweiss, with a diamond dew drop, is one of the novelties in hairpins this fall.

Some new bracelets are adorned with various insects set in diamonds and rubies.

Silver chateaine narrows after the style of Louis XIV are tasteful and fashionable.

Roman and Etruscan gold sleeve buttons with opalized borders are new and tasty.

Many new and attractive designs attest the return of vinaigrettes to popular favor.

Inkstands of onyx with gilt bronze wells form a handsome addition to the writing desk.

Monster toilet bottles with silver tops ornamented with etchings have become the fashion.

A unique bonbon box of cashmere pattern, done in enamel of bright colors, makes a pretty present.

The latest addition to desk furnishing is a silver inkstand, plaque shaped, with wide border chasing.

A new and peculiar cigar lighter consists of three silver lumps in the form of barrels, surmounted by a large one.

Silver backed army brushes with etchings of historic battle scenes are among the handsomest prizes for military skill.

A fancy match safe is a clever imitation of the rubber which has an ink eraser on one end and an ordinary rubber at the other.

The newest card rack has a plain body set in a chased border. It has three toes at each corner, decorated with repousse work.

An odd match safe is made of silver and gold, representing a box of cheap matches with the cover off, exposing the sulphur tips.

For a penwiper, the silver head of an elephant with trunk elevated and resting on the tips of its ears and tusks, makes an odd design.

A silver barometer set in a chased silver saucer, the border of which is decorated with cupids and roses leaves, is a pretty table ornament.

An elegant photograph frame is of silver, rococo style, with twenty odd irregular pearls in the border, surrounded by chasing and etching.

The strap bracelet of alligator skin with the facing wide enough to hold a gold open face watch is becoming popular as part of a lady's riding habit.

Harlequin, hanging from a pair of gold swinging rings, makes a queer sugar tong. When the rings are pinched his feet clap together like cymbals.

An elaborate photograph frame is of silver in the form of a double heart, ornamented with a firebrand and quiver of arrows and tied with a lover's knot.

Cupids and roses surrounding a plain disk prettily decorate the back of a gold hand glass, the handle of which represents the symbols of love and music.

A pretty little device for abstracting bonbons is a pair of silver tongs in the form of folded grape leaves, into which the thumb and first finger are thrust.

A letter clip of silver wire, ornamented with the owner's initials, and a pen wiper with a center of oxidized silver are among the newest appointments for writing desks.

The latest novelty for holding bonbons is a rectangular silver tray measuring in width about half its length, with fluted borders turned over at each end and ornamented with an etching of a wedding feast.—Jeweler's Weekly.

A large oval box of chased silver for holding cigars or tobacco has come in for the holidays.

A gold watch in the form of a heart, with the dial in the center, is a favorite with sentimental femininity.

A fancy clock is set in the face of a standard banner, held aloft by a kneeling cupid. The base is of onyx enameled in gilt.

A new clock is of bronze in the shape of an umbrella, with the numbers inlaid in enamel, while the hands revolve from the end of the stick.

Some recent ladies' watches have a nugget finished case with an enamel dial in blue and yellow. The hour figures being in white, the effect is rather striking at first sight.

One of the latest foreign feminine fashions consists in turning the ends of the sleeves so as to form cuffs and inserting a pair of gold link buttons. The effect is unique.

Rather a formidable paper weight is designed in the form of a silver breastplate and helmet representing Austrian armor. They rest on a heavy slab of Mexican onyx.

Something new for a lady's watch is a plain, dark finished case surmounted by three coronets of diamonds. The pendant is also of plain gold, with diamond fleur-de-lis in the center.

Trade dollar lockets have become fashionable for young misses at school. They are now made with miniatures copied from photographs and burned into the metal similar to painting on china.

There is a growing demand for antique watches. Some in the cases of fashionable jewelers are larger than the fancy clocks now made for library tables. They are not worn, however, but are kept as curiosities.

With the approach of cold weather the richest kind of hip flasks have come into fashion. They are made of gold or silver, the latter being decorated with etchings of buffalo hunts, Mexicans lassoing steers and scenes from field pastimes.

A pretty novelty for a lady's secretary is a miniature writing desk of the folding pattern. It is made of gilt on brass and is

finely enameled. When the cover is rolled back a perfectly appointed interior is discovered, with two tiny ink bottles in their places. The ornamentations are of the scroll order.—Jeweler's Weekly.

QUEER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

At Emereldi the tidbit is roast monkey. In Arabia the horse is a favorite article of food.

In Egypt various portions of the camel are eaten with relish.

The inhabitants of Cochinchina prefer rotten eggs to fresh ones.

In India the flesh of the elephant is considered particularly fine.

In South America the inhabitants eat serpents, lizards and centipedes.

At Terracina a guest will be asked whether he prefers a land or a water seal.

The pariahs of Hindostan contend with the dogs, vultures and kites for putrid carrion.

Many settlers in remote localities along the Missouri and Mississippi are fond of tender puppies.

The Chinese taste is for cats, dogs, rats and serpents, while bears' paws and birds' nests are dainties.

In the West Indies a large caterpillar found on the palm tree is esteemed a luxury, while the edible nests of Java swallows are so rich a dainty that the ingredients of a dish will cost as much as \$75.

The women on the Magdalena river, while shaping earthen vessels on the potter's wheel, put large lumps of clay in their mouths. In the same place it is often necessary to confine the children to prevent their running out to eat earth immediately after a fall of rain.

A curious taste prevails in many parts of the world for clay. It is eaten in all the countries of the torrid zone, but the practice is also observed in the north, as hundreds of old loads of earth containing infusoria are said to be annually consumed by the country people in the most remote parts of Sweden, and in Finland a kind of earth is occasionally mixed with bread.

The Otomac tribe of earth eating Indians knead the earth—a true potter's clay—into balls of five or six inches in diameter, which they roast by a weak fire until the outside is hard. They moisten them when they are required as food, and according to a monk who lived twelve years among them one of them would eat from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter of this peculiar food in a day.

TOLD BY YOUR TEETH.

Projecting teeth show rapacity. Rather long teeth, if evenly set in the head, denote long life.

Short, small teeth are said to denote weakness and short life.

The lower teeth projecting and closing over the upper range are indicative of a harsh nature.

When the upper gum shows above the teeth directly the lips are opened, it is a sign of a cold and phlegmatic nature.

Small, retreating teeth, which are rarely seen unless in laughter, show weakness and want of physical and moral courage.

The more human teeth in shape and position approach to those of the gregarious animals the more placid is the character.

The mere teeth, in point of size, shape and arrangement, approach to those of the carnivorous animals the more violent are the animal instincts in the person.

White, medium sized and evenly set teeth, which are seen as soon as the mouth is open, but which are entirely exposed—that is, which do not at any time show the gums—are a sign of good and honest nature.

ADVICE FOR WIVES.

Be gentle and firm with children.

Beware of the first disagreement.

Beware of meddlers and tale bearers.

Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.

Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.

Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulks.

Never charge a bad motive, if a good one is conceivable.

Learn to govern yourselves and to be gentle and patient.

Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.

Never speak or act in anger until you have prayed over your words or acts.

Remember that, valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

Never retort a sharp or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

Study the characters of each and sympathize with all their troubles, however small.

Remember that you are married to a man, not to a god; be prepared for imperfections.

Do not neglect little things, if they can affect the comfort of others in the smallest degree.

Don't be always teasing him for money, and keep the household expenses well within your allowance.

Once in a while let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you.

Read something in the papers beside fashion notes and society columns; have some knowledge of what is going on in foreign countries.

Even if your husband should have no heart, be sure to have a stomach, so be careful to lubricate the marriage yoke with well cooked dinners.

WOMAN'S WEAR.

This is a gold and silver braid season.

The bustle is not moribund. It is dead.

Gobelin blue remains a very fashionable color.

Brick red or Venetian red shades are in favor.

The sleeves of all wraps are made looser and more flowing.

Two or more fabrics are used in the combination of all dressy gowns.

The Bonne femme or Marie-Terese long cloak is the rage of the moment in Paris.

Never was fashion so capricious, varied and adaptable in her moods as she is this fall.

All fashionable dresses have long draperies and very little looping of the skirt, back or front.

Emerald green is combined with turquoise blue in some of the most elegant toques of this season.

The morning robe most in favor takes the Princess form, but it is made with many modifications.

King Charles cloth is a fleece woven woolen cloaking stuff that is much in favor for little girls' coats.

The round hat or toque, with a straight high crown, sunken in on the top, is a first favorite this season.

Fringes, which for some years have been neglected as trimmings, have again been taken into fashionable favor.

Birds' wings and tails and quill feathers are much used in millinery, but whole birds are no longer seen on hats or bonnets.

The wide empire sash, passed twice around the waist and knotted low on one side, is seen on numbers of imported fall costumes.

The very latest fancy in waists of gowns for grown women is the guimpe bodice, very much like the guimpe waists of little girls.

The variety in styles of wraps, bonnets, hats, gowns and materials this fall makes it a dress as you please season, and no mistake.

Ornamenting letter and note paper by hand is becoming a very remunerative branch of industry here as well as in London, Paris and Vienna.

The new French friezes are among the warmest fleece woven cloakings that come for children's wear. They are very thick, but light as a feather.

All shades of green are immensely fashionable, and combinations of green with blue, browns and Venetian red are seen in Paris millinery and Paris gowns.

New waterproof garments come in the form of loose fitting Raglans and Newmarkets with capes, and in plaids, checks and stripes, with fine velvet finish.

The end of ribbon bows and the fringes of cut cloth are given the finish of passementerie, spikes or balls on many of the dressiest garments for big and little people.

The favorite style for the cloth gown is the Directoire, but dressy toilets of silk, broche, moire and plush demand the dressier lines and fullness of the empire styles.

Green is an extremely fashionable color, and in its various shades of emerald, tanzanite and beryl is fashionably combined with blues, olives, browns and dull reds.

The buttons on dresses and wraps are fastures this fall. A set of fine artistic buttons costs almost as much as jewels, and they are gems of art in the way of carving, enameling, cut and faceted metal and opaline and "cat's eye effects" in macre or mother-of-pearl, in all tints and shades of color.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

The St. Louis Hygienic College of Physicians and Surgeons has a woman as dean.

Miss Nisbet-Hamilton, who was married recently, is the richest woman in Scotland.

Mrs. Bridget Dooley is one of the oldest women in America. She was born in Ireland in 1772, and has lived in Wisconsin since 1877.

Mrs. Chauncey Depew has dark hair, drawn back on the sides, with a moderate high knot and a few stray locks on her forehead.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox plans all her bills of fare a week ahead, subject only to such changes as unforeseen circumstances may cause.

The Duchess of Wellington is lame, and has to use a crutch. She is considered beautiful, and is very fond of birds, of which she has a large collection.

Jean Ingelow, the poetess, is thoroughly benevolent. Her delight is to give dinners to the sick poor who get to the hospitals within her reach.

English society is stirred to its profoundest depths by a discussion as to whether the Countess of Dudley really does sleep between black silk sheets.

The empress of Austria is said to own twenty pet horses and twice as many dogs, after whose proper entertainment she personally sees every day.

Frau Stulart, of Vienna, who gained the second prize at the recent beauty show at Spa, has obtained a position at a Berlin theatre. It is not her mental but her ornamental availability that won the place for her.

The woman question is coming to the fore even in the furthest east. The mikado of Japan has just instituted an order to be bestowed only on women, and upon all such as shall in any way distinguish themselves.

The queen of Italy, Margherita the beautiful, who is now touring about the interior of her kingdom, it is said, keeps an American dentist always at hand to look after her royal teeth, which are among the finest in Europe.

Philadelphia boasts more women dentists than any other city in America, and those whose experience enables them to speak by the card, conscientiously affirm that even the fatal forceps lose somewhat of their grim terror when wielded by the soft hands of lovely women.

The Infanta Eulalia, youngest sister to the late King Alfonso, of Spain, is said to be fatally ill of consumption, and to have been sent, with her cousin husband of Most Pensive, to the mountains of Switzerland in hope of prolonging her life. Meanwhile her mother

VIEW OF LOCHLEVEN CASTLE

As It Was In the Early Days—
Story of Queen Mary's
Escape.

Romantic Circumstances Made
Known by a Frenchman
of Position.

Lochleven Castle is imperishably associated with the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots. Hitherto the romantic circumstances of her escape have only been imperfectly known, but the veil was drawn aside by the recent publication of Nau's Memoir. This document, which has lain for three centuries unread among the Cottonian MSS., is in the handwriting of Claude Nau, a Frenchman of position, who acted as Queen Mary's private secretary for twelve years of her English captivity, and his information was derived from the Queen and her attendants. Mr. Robert Burns Begg, F.S.A., stimulated by the publication of this document, has devoted much time and labor to the elucidation of the history of Lochleven Castle, and also to the association of Queen Mary with the county, and the result he has given to the public in a handsome volume, entitled, "History of Lochleven Castle, with Details of the Imprisonment and Escape of Mary, Queen of Scots," a copy of which has been gratefully acknowledged by the Queen's private secretary. Mr. Begg has taken Nau's narrative as his foundation, and he carefully adheres to his facts, while at the same time he throws much additional light on portions about which the Frenchman is rather obscure. By dint of careful investigation, Mr. Begg was enabled to prepare plans of the castle as restored; and one of these, as sketched by his son, Mr. John Begg, we reproduce, showing the ruins as they exist at present. Mr. Begg's narrative of the Queen's escape is too detailed for quoting, but we subjoin Nau's brief account:

According to their first plan it was intended that the Queen should leap from a wall which was in the garden, of seven or eight feet in height, but she was afraid to incur the risk. Three or four days before-hand she and her two *femmes-de-chambre* pretended, as if in play, to chase each other, all going wherever the first had gone, and in this way they came to a wall in another quarter of the house equal in height to that which had to be passed. Here one of her attendants (who already had leapt), when the Queen was on the top of the wall to leap after her, became afraid of being hurt, but yet compelled herself to leap, for she felt it a matter of duty and leapt accordingly. Although she was caught when half over by one of her gentlemen of the household, yet she seriously injured one of the joints of her foot, which was very weak. The Queen fearing what might happen to herself if she leapt this wall (which had to be done), namely, that she might injure herself so seriously that she would be unable to escape from the castle, gave notice to those of her party who were to be in waiting for her on the other side of the loch, to the effect that if she should happen thus suddenly to injure herself, in that case one of her women who would remain in her chamber would let them know by a signal of fire in the tower that she should withdraw. This was intended more particularly for George of Lord Seton, who had a vessel ready in which they might embark and find safety in France.

When William Douglas saw how much the Queen feared this plan of leaping from the wall, he set himself about finding some other way, at once easier and less dangerous; and he proposed that she should go out by the great gate of the gate tower. With this view (having received money for the purpose) he invited the entire household to a banquet on May 2, to be given at that part of the house which was farthest from the gate. The Queen and the Laird both attended, in the presence of whom, and of the whole company, William presented a branch to Her Majesty and to each member of the party calling himself "The Blood of Unreason." He made the Queen swear and promise that for the remainder of the day she would follow him wherever he went, and then having puzzled Her Majesty, everyone laughed at him as if he were drunk on a very simpleton.

The Queen remained in this part of the house during the rest of the day, as well to detain the Laird as his wife there, as to avoid the suspicion which they might have had if she had retired. In the afternoon she threw herself upon a bed, letting it be known that she wished to rest, of which, however, at that time she had no desire, although she had not slept during the whole of the previous night. While she was lying on the bed the Laird's wife was close at hand chatting with a woman who kept an inn in the village, and was telling her how only that very day a great troop of men on horseback had passed through the said village. Lord Seton was among them. They said they were going to an Assize, which, in the language of that county, they called a Law. They to accompany James Hamilton of Clonsilla. Also that George Douglas, her brother-in-law, was staying in the village, who was reputed to have come to take care of his mother before going into France. And of a truth the Lady of Lochleven had been to visit her son, and had persuaded him, instead of going to France, to return openly to the Earl of Moray. She had given him a sum of money, and in order to confirm him in this resolution she had brought him letters from the Queen, which expressly commanded him to go to Glasgow with the greatest expedition, this being the road agreed upon between them. Not only was the Laird's wife astir that day, but the two soldiers who had been bound by the Laird were also recovered also. One of these also served within the house as a second spy, came back on the same day from Edinburgh, where he had been previously sent by the Queen to receive a sum of money of which she had made him a gift. Before he set out she had asked him to buy for her a piece of lawn cloth of a pattern of which she had provided him, and on this pattern she had written to her officers requesting them to detain Douglas as long as possible. And this they did very successfully.

I must not forget two very remarkable circumstances. The Laird's mother began to talk with the Queen about the report of

her escape which was rife. She avowed Her Majesty that such an event would be the ruin of her and family, whereas, in time, some good understanding might be brought about between Her Majesty and Lord Moray, for the security of all. The Queen answered frankly that, since she was detained there against her will and unjustly, she would do her best, by every means in her power, to escape from prison. Yet the more freely she spoke about it the less did they trust what she said, for they supposed that if there were any truth in it she would have kept her own counsel.

The second incident was this. When this lady was walking in the garden with the Queen she saw a great troop of men on horseback riding along the opposite side of the loch, about whom she raised an outcry, and said that she would send off a messenger to ascertain who they were. To divert her from this intention Her Majesty pretended to be very angry with the Earl of Moray, so that by passing from one subject to another she kept the lady in conversation until supper-time, which was intentionally delayed until everything should be ready.

Shortly after the Laird had conducted the Queen into her own room, as he was looking from the window he noticed that William Douglas was putting little pegs of wood into the chains and fixings by which the boats were fastened, one boat being excepted. This he did to prevent the Queen from being followed. Seeing this the Laird roughly spoke to William and called him a fool. The Queen became alarmed as to what might follow, and pretending that she felt very unwell, she asked for some wine. No other person being in the room, the Laird himself had to bring it, and



LOCHLEVEN CASTLE IN THE DAYS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

in so doing forgot what he had seen. And again, when he was at supper, he ordered the window to be shut, which, according to custom, was left open, in order that from time to time he might look out upon the loch and notice what might be coming from the village.

As George Douglas was taking leave of his mother, he sent to the Queen, by a maid of the household who had accompanied his mother, a pearl in the shape of a pear, which Her Majesty was in the habit of wearing in one of her ears. This was understood as a signal that all was ready. Along with it he sent a message to the effect that a boatman who had found the pearl wished to sell it to him; but that he, having recognized it as her property, had sent it to her. At the same time he promised the Queen that, without fail, he would set out for Glasgow that very evening, and would never return.

An hour before supper time the Queen retired into her own chamber. She put on a red kirtle belonging to one of her women, and over it she covered herself with one of her own mantles. Then she went into the garden to talk to the old lady, whence she could see the people who were walking on the other side of the loch.

Everything being now ready, the Queen, who of set purpose had caused the supper to be delayed until that time, now ordered it to be served. When the supper was finished the Laird (whose ordinary custom it was to wait upon her at table) went to sup along with his wife and the rest of his household in a hall on the ground storey. A person called Draxel, who had the chief charge in the establishment, and who generally remained in the Queen's room to keep her safe, went out along with the Laird and amused himself by playing at hand ball.

In order to free herself from the two young girls who remained with her, Her Majesty in the meantime went into an upper room above her own, occupied by her surgeon, on the plea that she wished to say her prayers; and, indeed, she did pray very devoutly. In this room she left her mantle, and having put on a hood, such as is worn by the countrywomen of the district, she made one of domestics, who was to accompany her, dress herself in the same fashion. The other *femme-de-chambre* remained with the two young girls to amuse them, for they had become very inquisitive as to the cause of the Queen's lengthened absence.

While the Laird was at supper, William Douglas, as he was handing him his drink, secretly removed the key of the great gate which lay on the table before him. He promptly gave notice of this to the Queen in order that she should come downstairs instantaneously, and immediately afterwards, as he came out of the door, he gave the sign to the young woman who was to accompany Her Majesty, as she was looking towards the window. This being understood the Queen came down forthwith; but, as she was at the bottom of the steps, she noticed that several of the servants of the household were passing backwards and forwards in the court, which induced her to stand for some time near the door of the stairs. At last, however, in the sight of the whole of them, she crossed the courtyard, and, having gone out by the great gate, William Douglas locked it with the key, and threw it into a cannon planted near at hand. The Queen and her *femme-de-chambre* had stood for some time close to the wall, fearing that they would be seen from the windows of the house; but at length they got into the vessel, and the Queen laid herself down under the boatman's seat. She had been advised

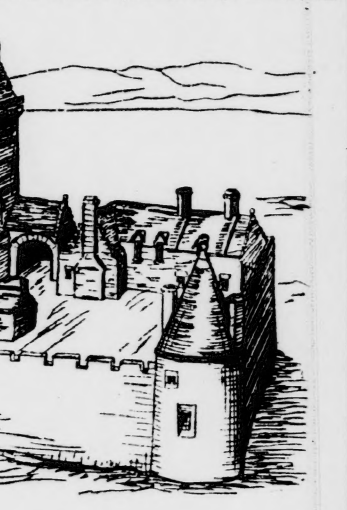
to do this partly to escape notice, partly to escape being hit if a cannon shot should be sent after her. Several washerwomen and other domestics were amusing themselves in a garden near the loch, when Her Majesty got into the boat. One of the washerwomen even recognized her, and made a sign to William Douglas that she was aware of it, but William called out to her aloud by name, telling her to hold her tongue.

As the boat was nearing the other side William saw one of George's servants, but failed to recognize him as he was armed. Apprehending some fraud, he hesitated to come nearer the shore; at length, however, the servant having spoken, he landed, and then Her Majesty was met and welcomed by George Douglas and John Beton, who had broken into the Laird's stables and seized his best horses.

Being mounted as best she might, the Queen would not set off until she had seen William Douglas on horseback also—he who had hazarded so much for her release. She left her *femme-de-chambre* behind her, but with directions that she should follow her as soon as she could have an outfit.

Two miles off she met Lord Seton and the Laird of Riccarton with their followers, accompanied by whom she crossed an arm of the sea called Queensferry, where every arrangement for the purpose had been made by Lord Seton.

When the whole of the inhabitants of the village of Lochleven saw the Queen ride past, they all blessed her and prayed for her safety. No one attempted to raise any hindrance, even the Laird's uncle, who recognized her. A countryman promptly got into the boat by which the Queen had crossed



LOCHLEVEN CASTLE IN THE DAYS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

ed, and rowed back to Lochleven castle, to let them know by the same means that she had escaped, but the discovery had already been made by the report of the girls already mentioned, who were left in the Queen's chamber. Having gone up into the room above, and there finding her mantle, after having searched for her, they thought that she had hidden herself for some purpose; so, not finding her, went downstairs to tell the Laird. They met Draxel, of whom I have spoken above, and they told him that they could not find the Queen, and that they supposed she had escaped. Draxel was amused at this, and said he would soon find her; he would give her leave to escape if she could. At one moment he whistled, at another he cut capers. But in the midst of these scoffs arrived the countryman with the boat, who battered at the gate, and cried out that he had seen the Queen pass through the village.

When the Laird was told of this he fell into such a transport of frenzy that he drew his dagger to stab himself, but was prevented by the attendants.

RETRIBUTION.

Hon. S. H. Blake Addresses a Sunday School Convention on the Subject.

Hon. S. H. Blake, Q. C., in delivering an address at a Kingston Sunday school convention, referred to retaliation. Following is the substance of his remarks: I am old-fashioned enough to believe that the Lord reigneth, and believe that there is such a thing as a Christian politician, although the world may sneer at it, and I just give you one other thing in which I wish that we would arise and shine, and it is this: The nation to the south of us desired that we should enter into a treaty with them, and we did, and there was an award made, and the award was in our favor, as we thought, and they did not like it, and they have disregarded it, and they say that they will retaliate upon us, and we say we will retaliate upon them. I wish we could let the light shine upon that. I wish we could say, "Whereas you asked us to enter into a treaty, and whereas we did, and it has been made, and whereas you did not keep it, and whereas you have threatened to retaliate on this land, we consider it to be beneath the dignity of a great Christian nation to retaliate. You may do it; we do not care. I will repeat, saith the Lord." I know not the means whereby He will protect the people that stand upon His strength and stand to the right, and say, "We know nothing of retaliation, but I know that He will do it. I know not by what sweep of that hand of power He would cause the retaliation to rebound and be felt by the nation that would exercise it against another, but I know that by some means that would be accomplished, and that the shield of His protecting power would prevent any injury happening to us. Let the light shine upon these matters, whether they be great or whether they be small. Let us see our influence as those that are bound to shine with a bright light from above, and not with the dark and sulphurous light that comes from below. The one gives us retaliation and the other gives us a forgiving spirit, and our confidence in the goodness of our God.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

Robert J. Burdette, well-known as editor of the Burlington Hawkeye, and as a humorous lecturer, has been licensed to preach. He is connected with the Baptist denomination.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

Preserving the frog, that very important cushion beneath the horse's foot, was the subject of remark by a correspondent in a recent issue of Rural New Yorker. Following are statements made.

If, in seeking a horse, we take up the foot and find the frog well preserved—the cushion, so to speak, wide, full and soft—the probability is that the remainder of the foot will be in good order. There may be an exception to this in the case of a used-up horse having been turned out to pasture for a period long enough to permit the frog to take on new growth. If the frog be fully protected and well maintained the hoof will be found but little if at all contracted, for the very good reason that the hoof cannot readily contract if the frog be up to its normal size in every way.

But it is the smith, the horse shoer, who ruins the frog; that is, very many of them do this. During the many years that the writer has driven horses, he has always made it a rule to be present during the shoeing, and has never permitted more than the slightest trimming of the frog, nothing more than the trimming off of insignificant parts, already nearly detached. The smith can mutilate and seriously damage the hoof by the use of the rasp; but, fortunately, the frog is proof against attacks by this instrument, and even the knife requires to be sharp, else the peculiar nature of the frog will resist.

Fever in the feet is a prolific source of injury to the frog, and should be overcome at the earliest possible day. Confinement upon a dry, plank floor is damaging by keeping up too complete a state of dryness.

Cutting the frog away at the time of shoeing, then setting the foot upon caulkings, in such manner as to prevent the frog from pressing upon the ground, will, sooner or later, interfere with its development and usefulness. The most important function of the frog is to lessen the shock to the foot in its contact with the ground. This being the fact, it should be so maintained, and the shoe be so constructed that at every step the frog can come in for a fair share of the pressure upon whatever substance the horse is required to tread.

Thrush is a disease in the feet of the horse, usually arising from a dirty condition of the stable, from neglect in keeping the stall in which the animal stands clean; more particularly is this the case in horses of a morbid condition of the blood, though it may, and does, occur in horses of a morbid condition of the blood, in the most cleanly kept stable. The following treatment is vouched for by the veterinary editor of Michigan Farmer, as being both simple and effective.

Wash out the cleft or division in the frog, remove all dirt or other accumulation, and while wet sprinkle a little sulphate of copper, pulverized, in the cleft or division and push it down the bottom with a handle of a spoon, stick, or other convenient article; then cover with a little cotton batting to keep out dirt. Let it remain two or three days, when it may be removed. If necessary repeat the operation. When properly managed one or two dressings are all that are necessary.

Will Twin Calves Breed?

An English paper recently made the following statement in reply to the often asked query: "Will twin calves breed?"

"It has usually been held that when twin calves come, they will not breed; that the first born of the pair will be fertile, but that the other will not, and so strong has this belief been among the bulk of farmers, that the latter born calf has usually been fattened. A few years ago, in the herd of the late Mr. Henry Caddy of Rougholm, Cumberland, there were twin calves, heifer at first and then bull, in the order of birth. Mr. Caddy determined to test the theory, and they both proved fertile. More recently Mr. Lancelot Hoggarth, of Milton Moor, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, had three births of twins among his cattle, one animal having twice had twins at successive births. In two cases the twins were all heifer calves, and in the other a heifer and a bull. I am now informed that the four heifer calves have all bred, and that the twin heifer with the bull is also in calf. The twin bull calf was sold, so that of him my informant could not speak."

Buckwheat and Cut Worms.

It has been several times claimed this season by farmers who affirm they have tried the plover that a crop of buckwheat will clear out the cut worms. The crop is handled as follows:

Sow buckwheat about the 1st of May, and when it is well in bloom put a good heavy chain on one end of the plow, fastened to the beam, and tie the other end to the off horse whiffletree and plow the whole crop nicely under; then roll the ground and occasionally harrow, so as to keep the surface in fine condition until about the 10th of July (for Jersey); then put on the cultivator and put in as good condition as the plow can possibly make it. Now sow one and a half or two bushels of rye; next one bushel of buckwheat, giving fertilization enough to produce a crop of buckwheat for seed. The mode of operation will, it is claimed, clear the ground of worms and give a good crop of rye to plow under.

Petroleum as a Preservative.

For wood exposed to the weather petroleum is an excellent and very cheap preservative. Shingles painted with it will have their lifetime greatly lengthened by it, but this can hardly be advised for buildings where fires are kept, as its use would add somewhat to the danger from fire. This objection, however, would not apply to barns and many other outbuildings. Besides these there are many other things, such as unpainted posts and gates, where it can be used to great advantage, and the season is now coming on when they will most need protection from an excess of moisture. Many unpainted farm implements can also be benefited by it, but colors should not be put into it, for it does not dry and harden well as paint.

MERITS OF DIFFERENT ROSES.

A Prominent Florist Considers Roses from a Grower's Standpoint.

In a paper on roses, read by Mr. Edwin Lonsdale, of Philadelphia, Pa., at the fourth annual meeting of the Society of American Florists, the following information of practical interest to rose growers was given: American Beauty is perhaps the most remarkable rose on the list. A rose of its size, form and fragrance, and at the same time a perpetual bloomer, is a great stride onward. It was introduced to the American public just when the large hybrid perpetual rose had become fashionable, and flower buyers wanted these at all seasons of the year. American Beauty is obtainable from January to September. It will stand much heat and moisture when in good health, and seems to do better the third year after planting out than the first. The plan of bending down the shoots seems to be the best for this rose. It causes flowering shoots to break from the base which generally produce fine blooms.

No rose ever created so much attention in this country as the William F. Bennett. It has been one of the most valuable roses introduced into our list of winter blooming sorts for a number of years. It is a hard rose to get started on account of its free blooming tendency, but by persistent disbudbing, when planted no more than three or four inches deep in rich, light soil on a well drained table, it is one of the most profitable varieties grown. It requires more heat than most of the teas, and seems to improve in constitution each year.

Catherine Mermet commands the admiration of every one who sees it. Its delicate coloring, fragrance and exquisite form have made it a deserved favorite. Unfortunately everybody cannot grow it profitably. It requires special treatment to bring out its paying qualities, and is very much inclined to run to blind wood if grown in too light a soil. It prefers a rather stiff, though porous, soil, for no rose is more impatient of excessive moisture at the roots, and a night temperature of not higher than 55 degs. produces the finest flowers.

The Bride is a sprout from the last named variety, being identical with it, excepting in color, which is white. It has established itself as one of the best white roses we have. Of course, it does not compare with the Puritan when at its best, nor with Niphetos for productiveness, but it can generally be depended upon to bring a fair price when delivered in good condition. It has almost entirely displaced Cornelia Cook, and will hold its own for some time to come. Niphetos, it has been said, will be grown when all the white roses now in cultivation have been forgotten. This is perhaps going a little too far, but it goes to show in what esteem this rose is held. Much was hoped from the Puritan, and these hopes had some foundation, but experience has demonstrated that the majority of the many buds formed produce imperfect blossoms. After the experience of last winter it cannot be placed on the list of roses likely to prove profitable. The advent of the now somewhat old and famous Perle des Jardins marked a new era in rose culture. It will be a long time before the Perle is superseded, and, for general purposes, it remains one of the best we have. However, it is true that some of our very best growers do not find it profitable, because of so many flowers coming malformed. It is believed by some florists to require a more porous soil than most varieties do, and a night temperature of from 60 to 65 degs.

Papa Gontier has not been in general cultivation sufficiently long for all growers to learn its requirements thoroughly or to bring out its good qualities. That it has established itself as a favorite among flower buyers there is no doubt. Its long stems and good foliage would give it high rank, even if its fine color were not so desirable. The tendency to lose its leaves in winter, however, is against it, and if this tendency can be overcome it must be considered a first class variety.

La France bounded into popular favor suddenly as a winter bloomer. Its adaptability for forcing must have been discovered about the time Mr. Bennett's Hybrid Teas were introduced, to which class La France undoubtedly belongs. It is a great favorite with all flower lovers, and, generally speaking, profitable to the grower.

Bon Silene is a very old favorite, and is still one of the most profitable varieties in many localities. Its fresh pink color and ideal shape commends it to all flower lovers, and its productiveness will keep it on the list for some time to come.

Take Care of the Carriage.

The safest way to guard against blisters on panels and the cracking of the varnish on carriages is to be careful about how the vehicle is subjected to either rain or heat. If caught in a shower, have a chamol skin with you; it will not take very long to dry the surface off, and then you are sure you are running no risks. If compelled to stand any length of time in the sun, turn the carriage around once in a while, so as to allow the sides to cool alternately. Never allow the carriage to stand in the coach house near a window, unless you have a cover for the exposed parts or curtains on the windows, and above all do not cool your carriage off too suddenly while it is heated by dashing water over it in that condition; let it cool off gradually by standing in a shady place, or at least until you can bear your hand on it without almost burning it. The reason is that the varnish and paint are softened up so that the sudden reaction will be very likely to cause them to crack, if not to flake off altogether. Water should never be allowed to dry on a carriage, either by the action of the sun or atmosphere, but should be dried off with a chamol.

Things Worth Knowing.

The dust bath is the toilet of the hen. Keep tools handy and in good condition.

A ration of equal parts bran and corn meal is good for the growing hog.

French farmers report very beneficial results from the use of copperas solution as a manure on strawberries, pears, lettuce, peas, beans, carrots and yams.

OUR MEMBER MOVES FOR A WHOLE QUARTER.

We are pleased to see that Mr. G. S. Davidson, the member for South Qu'Appelle, has had a resolution passed in the Northwest Assembly, memorializing the Dominion Government to allow the *bona fide* homesteader a full 160 acres as a homestead instead of the 80 acre homestead and 80 acre pre-emption land regulation that was enforced from Jan. '84 until '87 in the case of entry in the "mile belt" and cancelled homesteads. The settler who entered in '84 and '85, and whose patent is due this year, has to pay \$200, while a settler who enters to-day for an adjoining cancelled quarter section or in the "mile belt," is allowed a full 160 acres free, and profits by the experience of his neighbor, who has stayed with the country through the bad seasons, and has to pay for 80 acres at \$2.50 per acre, amounting to \$200, which is a gross injustice. The Government, in the Lands Acts and amended acts allows the homesteader 160 acres. The resolution of Mr. Davidson is a step in the right direction and we hope will have the desired effect.

TAKE THE VOTE.

The question of taking a vote of the people of the Northwest Territories on Prohibition or the license of the liquor traffic is just now the uppermost topic of discussion both in and out of the Legislative Assembly. The indications are that such vote will be taken by the direction of the Legislature. That is the only possible and popular way of settling what is becoming a much vexed question. We hear a great deal about the taking of such vote being unconstitutional, too expensive, etc. But from what source do these objections come, and what are they based upon? During the regime of former Lieut.-Governors, when there seemed to be no possible chance of attaining their object in any other way, those who were frantic for a license law, howled themselves hoarse for a vote of the people. But one of the first acts of the present regime was to violate the spirit of our law and distort an exceptional privilege into the general principle of license, and that too in the face of an opposite demand. Now, what do we hear, and from the same class of people? A vote is unconstitutional and without precedent in British law. We do not grant it, but suppose for a moment that it is so. Does not British history abound in instances where the constitution has been amended or disregarded in order to meet popular demands, and if there was no precedent for a particular policy, a precedent was made when necessity demanded it. It is the progressive-ness of the British constitution which has made the British Government and the British people the freest and most enlightened under the sun. But who were they that were always obstructing popular demands? Those that forgot that the principle of responsible government lies in the fact that it is the duty of legislators to crystallize into law any well-defined demand of the people whether with or without precedent. We would mildly suggest to those who would stand on precedent or constitution and endeavor to obstruct the taking of this plebiscite, to stand to one side ere they be swept out or the way by the besom of public opinion. By all means let us have the vote and by the Legislative Assembly.

The proposal for the United States to purchase Canada coming from the other side of the line, and the question of annexation which has been the bugaboo of a few croakers in our Dominion, has of late attracted considerable attention. Some very good things have appeared in the press on the question. The best yet was published in the Winnipeg Morning Call of the 26th inst. It is the speech of Dr. Beers, a Montreal dentist, present at a banquet of dental societies held in New York. It is so exceptionally good that we shall endeavor to find space for it in next week's PROGRESS. The Doctor's speech is a vigorous yanking of the tail feathers of the American eagle right in his own nest.

The Legislature.

Regina, Nov. 20.

After routine to-day the Speaker laid on the table returns showing the cost of elections of members of the legislative assembly.

Cayley submitted a report of the memorial committee in favor of Bett's branch railway bill. The report was received and concurred in. He also introduced a resolution founded on the report which was passed through three stages and carried.

Haultain called attention to the form of procedure in addresses to the House.

Betts thought there was no other way of approaching the Dominion Parliament except through the House.

An honorable member—The House can proceed through the Lieutenant-Governor.

Haultain reported from the civil justice committee favorable to the admission of T. C. West as an advocate of the Territories on his complying with the provisions of the ordinance. The report was concurred in.

Cayley introduced a bill founded on the report which was read a first time. Second reading to-morrow.

Judge Richardson presented a lengthy report from the legal experts respecting the fence question.

Cayley moved that the report be referred to the civil justice committee.

Richardson strongly protested, and claimed the report was public property.

Rouleau supported Richardson.

Betts again enquired about Assistant Clerk Levasseur.

Rouleau said there was no such officer.

Haultain said the latter was employed by Lieut.-Governor Royal as French translator, but was now on leave from the House by permission of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Haultain moved that the despatch dated Oct. 18th, 1888, be referred to the standing committee on civil justice, which was carried.

Mitchell moved that the resolution referring to the extermination of the gopher pest be referred to the agricultural committee. Carried.

Betts asked for a suspension of the rule respecting his branch railway resolution, and that a copy be transmitted to the Minister of Railways. Carried.

The House went into committee-of-the-whole on Thorburn's bill for the abatement of nuisances in outside municipalities, and occupied upwards of an hour discussing the various clauses. The bill was finally referred to the civil justice committee.

On motion of McLeod, the House went into committee-of-the-whole, Jelly in the chair, on the report on the ordinance. A lengthy discussion ensued on the use of the words "Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council," in chapter one, on public printing and respecting the security by public officers.

Judge Richardson admitted the words should be inserted.

Cayley endeavored to move a resolution similar to the Ontario act, leaving out the words, but the feeling of the House was strongly against leaving out the words.

Oliver moved that wherever the words "in council" are omitted in the ordinance, they be inserted. The motion carried after a very interesting discussion, during which the elected members showed the utmost jealousy respecting the right of the assembly. All the members who took part in the discussion showed that they had carefully looked into the question during the interval since the last discussion. The principal speakers were Richardson, Rouleau, Haultain, Betts, Secord, Oliver, Turfiff and Cayley.

Chapter 25, respecting game, was next considered.

Davidson promised to prepare an amendment, which he said he would have ready for the next sitting.

The committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Turfiff moved the adjournment of the House until 19.30, but at the request of several members he withdrew the motion.

Dr. Brett asked that the bill respecting the medical profession in the Northwest Territories be printed and distributed before being taken up.

It being 17 o'clock the Speaker left the Chair.

Clerk Gordon says the report of the legal experts respecting fences, though laid on the table, should first have been presented to the committee, and on this account he declined allowing it to be seen. The report will appear regularly through the civil justice committee.

Regina, Nov. 21.

After the usual routine this afternoon, the Speaker laid on the table a statement of the public accounts of the Territories for the year ending August 31st, 1888, also a report of the public works from Dec. 1st, 1887, to October 26th, 1888.

Betts presented a petition from the settlers of Prince Albert, praying for a grant of \$1,000 aid to roads and bridges improvement in that district.

Oliver presented a petition from the settlers of Edmonton, praying that the time for clearing by means of prairie fires in that district be extended from 30th of April to 30th May.

Haultain, from the civil justice committee, reported that the standing committee on agriculture had reported in favor of recommending that permits be granted the settlers to cut wood in the Saskatchewan district, but not hay on Dominion land.

The House went into committee-of-the-whole to consider the report.

Neff thought the recommendation was in the interests of the settler as against the speculator. After considerable discussion the report, as submitted, was adopted. The House went into committee to consider the following report regarding the gopher nuisance.

The special committee on gopher extermination, to whom was referred the question of exterminating gophers, beg to report that all persons troubled with gophers are recommended to use strychnine in either of the following ways: By spreading it on slices of raw potatoes, and by mixing in it dough or soft bread and placing it in the gopher mines. Considerable discussion took place, and the report was finally adopted and referred to the standing committee on agriculture.

Judge Richardson, from the special committee appointed to revise the rules of the House, reported draft rules and forms of proceedings for the Legislative Assembly, numbered from one to seventy-two.

The House went into committee of the whole and after slight amendments were made the code was adopted. The hour of meeting of the House was changed to 14.30, and closing to 17.30. The rules are framed after the House of Commons. Davidson moved that the House does not consider any new business after Tuesday next.

Thorburn moved for certain changes in the matter of road allowance. Referred to a special committee composed of Secord, Turfiff, Cayley and Thorburn. The House went into committee of the whole, Jelly in the chair, on the revised ordinances. The committee rose and reported progress. After some unimportant business Davidson moved that when the House adjourns it stand adjourned until 20 o'clock. Carried. The Speaker left the chair at 17.30.

At the night session the Speaker took the chair at 20 o'clock.

Cayley introduced a bill to admit T. C. West to practice law in the Territories.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill, which was reported read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into committee on the revised ordinances, and for some time discussed the chapter respecting the use of poisons in the Territories.

Dr. Brett moved that poisons be allowed to be used in the Territories under certain restrictions, as for instance on settlers' own premises. After some time spent in discussion the ordinance was allowed to stand over. The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the ordinance respecting peddlars. After

discussion this was also allowed to stand. The committee considered other chapters and ordinances and adjourned.

A statement of receipts and expenditure in the report submitted to-day shows a balance from last year of \$6,356.79; receipts, \$16,533.40; expenditure, \$20,921.33; leaving a balance on hand of \$1,668.86. These figures refer to receipts and expenditure under a vote of the Council only.

Davidson gives notice that he will, to-morrow, move that the Assembly recommend the granting of scrip to those who acted as scouts in the Wood Mountain district during the rebellion.

Regina, Nov. 22.

After the reading of the journals Cayley objected to the legal experts names being struck out of the special committee.

Haultain submitted an additional clause to the rules of procedure adopted yesterday. The clause reads that before any private bill be entertained by the House the sum of \$100 be deposited with the clerk of the House before the bill be read, said amount to form part of the general revenue fund.

Haultain from the civil justice committee reported the bill respecting the abatement of nuisance with amendments. He moved that the report be received.

Turfiff submitted a report asking for certain changes in the Dominion Lands act. Report adopted.

Clinkskill submitted a resolution respecting compensation to certain half-breeds for losses sustained during the rebellion. The resolution after discussion was referred to a special committee.

Clinkskill moved that the district centre in and around Battleford, Edmonton and Medicine Hat, be constituted a judicial district.

On motion of Mr. Turfiff the report of the agricultural committee referring to wood and hay cut on Dominion lands was referred to the memorial committee, for the purpose of being embodied in their report.

Ross introduced a bill to admit E. H. Scott to practise medicine in the Territories.

Davidson moved, seconded by Ross, that the House recommend that scrip be issued to those who acted as scouts in the Wood Mountain district during the rebellion.

Secord presented the claims of the Regina Blazers.

Several hon. members presented the claims of their districts.

Clinkskill especially urged the claims of the Home Guards of Battleford, who, he said were under fire sixty days.

Betts inquired if the company were enrolled under the Militia act. Clinkskill said they were not.

Betts said they might be entitled to it as a charity, but not as a right. Several hon. members—Oh, oh.

Davidson withdrew his motion.

Davidson submitted a resolution asking for similar privileges respecting pre-emptions as were granted previous to 1885, and moved for a memorial to the Minister of the Interior regarding the same. The House went into committee on the bill respecting nuisances in outside municipalities. The bill was reported; third reading to-morrow.

The House went into committee on the municipal ordinance and erased several sections, among others one providing that unmarried women and widows possessed of certain property qualifications have the right to vote at municipal elections. The committee rose and reported progress at 16.30 and asked leave to sit again.

The House resumed session at 20.15 and went into committee of the whole, Secord in the chair, on the ordinances respecting municipalities. On the clause taxing schools, churches and universities, but exempting lands, Rouleau intimated that if Cayley persisted in entertaining certain opinions the electors would make it hot for him.

Cayley said he did not care how hot they made it he was going to hold to his opinions when he believed he was right. The committee decided to adhere to the principal to tax buildings of such corporations but exempt the lands on which the same were situated. The committee

sat until 22 o'clock discussing the municipal ordinances. Several clauses were allowed to stand, and a number of amendments were made. The committee rose and reported the ordinance and asked leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

Regina, Nov. 23.

The House met to-day at 14.30 o'clock.

Davidson presented a petition from George P. Murray and forty five others, praying that the trail to Fort Qu'Appelle and mission be straightened. He also submitted another of similar purport.

Turfiff moved for a detailed statement of costs of election of members to the Legislative Assembly, the number of polls opened, the number of deputy returning officers and other information connected with the same. Carried.

Cayley asked that Dr. Brett's absence be excused. Granted.

Judge Richardson asked that the absence of Judge Macleod be excused. Granted.

Reaman moved, seconded by Neff, that the time for payment of pre-emptions be extended for five years without interest, but such extension to apply only to bona fide residents, and that this resolution be referred to the memorial committee. In support of his motion, Reaman spoke at some length and referred to the hardship suffered by Northwest settlers. He thought that if the resolution passed it would allay the discontent and tend to encourage immigration.

Turfiff moved for a special committee consisting of Neff, Oliver, Richardson, Ross and himself to submit a proposition to take a vote on the question of Prohibition or license in accordance with the resolution of the 20th inst. Carried.

Clinkskill moved for a memorial to the Dominion Government with regard to re-arranging judicial districts centre at Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, McLeod and other places. He claimed that considerable delay in holding court had arisen under the present system, especially at Battleford, where there is a delay of four weeks.

Betts said that before the orders of the day were called he would like to explain that the other day when he was referring to the yield of the Saskatchewan district instead of the word grain he intended to say wheat.

The House went into a committee of the whole on Clinkskill's resolution respecting the compensation of certain half-breeds in the Saskatchewan district for losses sustained during the rebellion. Considerable discussion took place in committee on the resolution, certain members complaining that they had no personal knowledge of the facts.

Judge Richardson moved the adjournment of the subject. He thought that perhaps if the records of the courts were searched it might be found that some of those claiming compensation had been convicted of participating in the rebellion. (Laughter.) The motion carried and the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The bill to enable E. H. Scott to practice medicine was read a second time and referred to the civil justice committee.

The House went into committee on the revised ordinances and considered a number of clauses which were left over from the last sitting. An amendment, providing that no municipality can borrow more than five per cent. on assessed value of property therein and in sale of land for taxes—treasurer to sell instead of sheriff—was adopted. A number of other unimportant amendments were made when the committee rose at 17.15, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Jelly in the chair, on the chapter respecting hawkers and peddlars, which was carried. After a slight amendment to chapter twenty five respecting game a clause was adopted prohibiting exportation of game from the Northwest Territories.

Haultain moved the adjournment until 20 o'clock.

At the evening session the House went into committee, Turfiff in the chair, on the ordinance respecting

schools. Clause five, providing for the meeting of the board, was changed to the second Tuesday in January and July instead of March, June, September and December. In clause eight the time which a member may be absent from meetings of the board, was extended to six months. Sub-section five was amended, making the payment of inspectors visiting schools \$20 for each school visited and \$5 per day for travelling expenses. Some other minor amendments were made and the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Regina, Nov. 24.

After routine to-day, the Speaker laid on the table the report of the Board of Education for the Northwest Territories from the 18th Oct., 1887, to the 13th September, 1888. The report comprises 122 pages. According to the report there are 108 Protestant and 28 Roman Catholic schools in the Territories. The number of teachers in the former comprise 119, and in the latter 31, the pupils in the former being 2,814 and in the latter 649. There is a fair increase over last year. The examination papers used at the last examination have a place in the report as well as the detailed report of the various inspectors.

Mr. Davidson presented a petition from the settlers of township 18, range 14, praying that a grant of \$250 be made to open the highway in that district.

Mr. Speaker—I would refer the honorable member to the rule. The petition is not in order as it prays for a money grant.

Mr. Haultain, from the civil justice committee, reported a bill to authorize E. H. Scott to practice medicine in the Northwest Territories. The bill was reported without amendment. Report received; bill reported.

Mr. Clinkskill moved in committee of the whole that whereas certain half-breeds who were known to have been implicated in the rebellion have had their claims allowed, while others who have remained loyal have not been paid, their claims having been rejected, be it resolved that an address be presented to have claims examined.

Mr. Tweed asked for an explanation.

Judge Richardson—I may explain that certain members from their seats have said they have had no personal knowledge of the claims.

Mr. Cayley moved that it is the opinion of this House that the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court will be satisfactory to the people of the Territories.

The amendment together with the main motion, was carried.

The committee rose and reported the resolution which was concurred in.

Mr. Second gave notice that it is the intention to move that he will introduce a resolution providing that members of the Assembly be hereafter elected by ballot.

Mr. Thorburn reported from the special committee appointed to draft a bill for the expropriation of public lands, that an humble address be presented to the Lieut.-Governor, praying for the appointment of a commission to prepare an ordinance, and submit the same at the next session of the Assembly.

Mr. Cayley asked that the absence of Dr. Brett be excused. Granted.

The House went into committee on the chapter of the revised ordinances respecting municipalities. Mr. Second in the chair. Certain amendments were made, and the committee passed to the next chapter respecting schools. Mr. Tweed beginning at clause 90 and completing the consideration of the ordinance to the first section numbered 184.

Considerable discussion occurred on the clause exempting school lands from taxation. Judge Rouleau and Mr. Cayley had some cross firing. A lengthy discussion took place with regard to the taxation of cemeteries, and a hot discussion ensued on the remuneration of teachers, a majority of the members not favoring liberal salaries to teachers. The ordinances were finally reported when the House adjourned.

Regina, Nov. 26.

After the usual routine, Tweed presented a petition from certain residents of Medicine Hat, praying for the construction of a bridge near that locality. Referred.

Reaman presented a petition from settlers in his district praying for additional judicial facilities in that portion.

Judge Richardson called attention to the fact that power respecting courts and holdings of the same was vested in the Lieutenant-Governor.

Davidson presented a petition from ratepayers of Indian Head praying that certain steps be taken by the Assembly to have the by-law respecting debentures ratified.

Betts moved that the petition be received and laid on the table.

Haultain moved its reference to the standing orders committee. He said it was a private bill.

Davidson said it was not a private bill.

The Speaker said it was a point law.

Davidson moved that it be laid on the table.

Speaker—It is already on the table.

Turiff, from the committee on agriculture, reported in reference to glanders that the disease was brought from the United States in 1887; that it had been stamped out; and recommending that those persons whose stock had been killed for the purpose of preventing the spread of the spread of the disease be compensated;

Cayley asked its reference to the memorial committee.

Turiff said it had been referred to the agricultural committee. If the honorable member had patience he would see what his (Turiff's) intention was. He moved its reference to the memorial committee.

Thorburn complained that, although a member of the committee, he had not seen the report.

Another honorable member made a similar protest. (Laughter.)

Cayley moved the reference of the report to the committee of the whole.

Neff also made a similar complaint. He thought the report should be referred to the agricultural committee.

Turiff said he thought it had better be referred to such committee. Referred.

Ross, from the special committee to which was referred the question of license or prohibition, in accordance with a resolution of the 20th inst., submitted a very lengthy report. It would be necessary to establish 152 polls. Several polling places might be left out reducing the number to 141. That the expenses of deputy-returning officers might be considerably reduced and many other steps taken to save expense.

The report recommended the expenditure of \$250 for three thousand pamphlets. The total cost was put at \$24.22, and it also contained a recommendation that the Dominion Government should delegate powers to the assembly to arrange the election. The report is understood to have been prepared pretty much by Ross, and as it is very lengthy it was ordered to be cylo-styled and distributed. The report will be taken up to-morrow.

Betts objected to any place being left out if the vote were once taken.

Jelly moved, seconded by Mitchell, that in order to encourage high class stock-breeding in the Territories, the following be appointed to inquire into the same: Lincham, Ross, Tweed, Jelly and Mitchell.

Jelly also moved for a special committee to enquire into the question of tree planting, second home-steading and a land board for the Territories. Both motions were referred to the miscellaneous committee.

Clinkskill moved a reference of his motion respecting half-breed claims to the memorial committee, to be embodied in their report.

Tweed enquired when it would be laid on the table.

Haultain, from the advisory board, said shortly.

Davidson gave notice of a by-law to legalize by-law number 41, passed by Indian Head municipality.

Judge Richardson asked that McLeod's inattendance be excused. Granted.

Second asked if it is the intention of the advisory board to introduce a measure providing for the election of members by ballot. Gentlemen would say the advisory board do not consider the matter comes within their peculiar functions of responsibility. It was a matter that might be introduced by any private member of the House.

Davidson said a special committee had been appointed for that purpose.

The House went into committee on the third reading of the bill respecting the admission of E. H. Scott to practise medicine in the Territories. The bill was reported and ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into committee on chapter twenty of the revised ordinances, respecting prairie fires.

A lengthy discussion took place on the first clause which was laid over for the opinion of legal experts. The difficulty of securing protection against sparks from the locomotives was admitted and the chapter referred for future consideration.

The House went into committee on the municipal ordinance. Tweed in the chair. Certain amendments were made and the ordinance reported.

The assembly went into committee on the school ordinance. Tweed in the chair. A clause was introduced providing for compulsory attendance at school and certain other amendments. When 17.30 was reached the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

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TEA-TABLE CHIT-CHAT.

Chicken For Dinner—Sad Waste of Time—Worth Trying.

The Heart of Africa.

Oh, fare you well, my sweetheart true;
Farewell for a year and a day;
For I'm going to sail on the Sankuru,
In the heart of Africa.

I'm going to capture a cockatoo
On the banks of the broad Kassai,
And take a swim in the bright Bonso,
In the heart of Africa.

I'm going to camp with the wild Zulu,
And shoot with an assegai,
And chase the spiral horned koodoo,
In the heart of Africa.

I'm going to paddle my own canoe
On the silvery Ogowai,
Till I come to the city of Sakatu,
In the heart of Africa.

If I don't return, O sweetheart true,
At the end of a year and a day,
Think not I am drowned in the Sankuru,
In the heart of Africa.

For there may be reasons unknown to you
Why I cannot get away;
I may marry the queen of Karague,
In the heart of Africa.

—Felix Gray in Harper's Monthly.

Identification.

Young Man (to coroner)—I see by the newspapers that there is an unclaimed body at the morgue.

Coroner—Yes, sir.

"I think the body is that of a friend of mine."

"Was there any peculiarity about your friend by which you could identify his remains?"

"Yes, sir; he stuttered horribly."—Drake's Magazine.

Doing Him an Injustice.

Dumley (who proposes to "strike" Brown for \$20)—Brown, I'm in bad shape, and I want you to do me a favor.

Brown—Anything, Dumley, anything, but lend you money; I'm hard up myself.

Dumley (who sees his case is hopeless)—Brown, did I ask you to lend me any money? Did I say a single word about money? The favor I was about to ask is—but never mind—never mind—(goes off with a touching air of having been misjudged).—Life.

Extravagant.

Jack Allen was about as mean
A fellow as was ever seen;
And, ever traveling for pleasure,
He each expenditure would measure.

"Last week I to Chicago went,"
He said, "and what'd you think I spent?"
His friend replied: "I cannot say—
Perhaps you spent about a day!"

—Time.

Could Afford to Wear Any Kind.

"The young man who accompanied you to church last evening, Laura," said Miss Garlinghouse, "has a fine, intellectual face, but it seemed to me that his—pardon me—his trousers were somewhat baggy at the knees."

"Quite likely, Irene," replied Miss Kajones, with some hauteur. "Mr. Hankinson is, if I mistake not, one of the heaviest stockholders in the Bagging trust."—Chicago Tribune.

Chicken for Dinner.

Visitor (to convict)—Why, what brought you here, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus—Excessive hospitality, sah.

Visitor—Excessive hospitality?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah. Y'r see, sah, I invited the minister to a Sunday dinner, an' when I got home late Saturday night de ole 'oman 'olmed me dat dar warn't a chicken in de house an' de sto's was all closed.—New York Sun.

Sad Waste of Time.

There was a man who had a clock,
His name was Matthew Meares,
He wound it slowly every day,
For many, many years;
At last his precious timepiece proved
An eight day clock to be,
And a madder man than Mr. Meares
I would not wish to see.

—Jeweler's Weekly.

Worth Trying.

An agricultural journal makes the remarkable statement that "a horseshoe nailed on the forward feet of a cow or a steer will prevent jumping fences." Farmers who have trouble with jumping fences should try the experiment. A jumping fence on a farm must be very annoying.—Norristown Herald.

The Popular Movement in Watches.

First Seedy Individual—I lost my watch yesterday.

Second Seedy Individual—Was it a good one?

"Eighteen karat."

"What movement? Elgin or Waltham?"

"Neither. Three ball."—Omaha World.

The Immortal Cobbler.

The cobbler does not die, of course,
When all his years are past,
Because its quite impossible
For him to breathe his last.

—Harper's Bazar.

His Joke.

Miss Grace—Peculiar costume for a man to wear, isn't it?

Uncle George—Yes; but do you know that at one time the men of the United States wore dresses?

"Why, no; when was that?"

"When they were infants."—Harper's Bazar.

When the Ground Was Broken.

A young couple in Massachusetts were married in a balloon and dropped into a swamp at the end of their bridal trip. The moist condition of the ground thus broke the force of their first family jar.—Chicago News.

Ethel's Thought.

Ethel picked up a leaf, discolored and brown,
From the grass, where it had fallen down.
"I am going to keep it till fall," she said,
"To watch it turn to a beautiful red."

—Harper's Young People.

A Scare.

He (lightly)—A friend of mine told me today that in Cuba a young lady is not allowed to kiss her lover until after marriage.

She (demurely)—I should like to go to

Cuba.

He (shocked)—Cuba!
She (tenderly)—After marriage.—Philadelphia Record.

Accounted For.

"The world is round, and like a ball
Goes swinging in the air,"
Which may account, perhaps, for all
The folks not being square! —Time.

She Had Premonitions.

Sick Lady—Am I very ill, doctor?
Physician—Madam, you are near the bottom of the hill, but we will endeavor to get you up again.

Sick Lady (in a faint voice)—Doctor, I fear I shall be out of breath before I get back to the top.—Drake's Magazine.

Grateful Major Banks.

There was an old major named Banks,
Who had risen from low in the ranks;
When to him they said, "You've got the big head,"

He smilingly answered "Thanks!" —Judge.

What Line He Was In.

What appeared to be a particularly refreshing drummer rattled away to a neighbor in a Sixth Avenue elevated car yesterday, all about his business success. Then he was curious to learn something about his neighbor's affairs. They were very discouraging. His expenses were \$15 a day, and he hadn't made a sale in four weeks, and didn't expect to make one in another month.

"My, my, don't they kick!" asked the effervescent one, referring to his neighbor's employers.

"Oh, no," replied the \$15 man. That so nonplussed the other that he asked:

"What business are you in, my friend?"

"I sell suspension bridges," was the calm rejoinder.—New York Sun.

The Fall.

The "festive" fly has ceased to tease,
And hushed is the mosquito's song,
And people on such nights as these
May slumber sweetly, slumber long.

The autumn days are bright with sun,
And landscapes fair around us lie,
And maids and matrons have begun
Their autumn clothes to make or buy.

The fruit upon the trees is ripe,
Which glads the urchin's heart; I ween;
No more he feels the sudden gripe
It used to give when it was green.

The boys and girls now wander far
Through woods the ripened nuts to seek;
And now's engaged the Thespian star
For seventy-five (or less) a week.

Oh! glorious season of the fall,
How pleasant are thy sounds and scenes!
Thy advent gives delight to all—
Except the man of little means.

What cares he for thy cloudless skies,
Thy landscapes fair which thrill the soul?
Poor man, before the prices rise,
He must lay in his wood and coal!

—Boston Courier.

His Curiosity Fully Satisfied.

Small Man (on railway train, writing letter to his wife)—It would afford you some amusement, my dear, if you could see the freckle faced, long, lean, gambler shanked, knock kneed, sneaking, impertinent, ill bred, half baked specimen of a backwoods gawky that is looking over my shoulder as I write this—

Large Man on seat behind (fiercely)—You lie, you little scound—

Small Man (turning round)—Beg pardon, sir; are you speaking to me?

Large Man (confusedly)—Y—no! No! I didn't say anything. I wasn't speaking. I—

Small man resumes his writing. Large man goes back to the rear platform of the last car on the train and relieves his mind by swearing volubly at the flying landscape.—Chicago Tribune.

About the Size of It.

Brown and Robinson had made a bet.
"Well," said Brown, "how shall we settle it, leave it to the editor of The Bugle to decide? I never read the paper, but I suppose that'll do as well as any other."

"Nor I either," said Robinson. "I haven't seen a copy of it for ten years, but anything that suits you suits me."

So Brown writes: "Dear sir, to decide a bet, will you please inform me and so forth."
"There," said Brown, "what shall I sign it?"
"Sign it 'Constant Reader,'"—The Epoch.

A Kiss in a Canoe.

The maiden sat in a light canoe,
Adrift on a mountain lake;
And a mad idea shot wildly through
The brain of her lover (who sat there too)
That he, in that self same light canoe,
A stolen kiss would take.

Now the maiden sat there, unaware
Of the plot that he had hatched;
And the mountain breezes played with her hair,
And fanned her cheek, and her brow so fair.
As she sat there still, quite unaware
Of the kiss soon to be snatched.

Then the lover awaited a real good chance
To capture the longed for kiss.
When, watching the wimpling wavelets dance,
She turned her head with a quick, shy glance,
And leaning back, she gave him a chance
That was really too good to miss.

So he bent to meet her, and tried to steal
The kiss that he turned to get.
But he bent so quick, in his ardent zeal,
That the craft upset like a whirling wheel,
And he missed the kiss that he tried to steal,
And they both got very wet.

—Journal of Education.

Critical to the Last.

Judge (concluding a sentence)—And you will then be hanged by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead.

Condemned Man—Your honor, I should think that a man in your position would avoid superfluity of language.

"What do you mean?"

"There is no necessity for the repetition of the word dead; in fact, there is no necessity for the use of the word at all, for it follows that if I am hanged by the neck death must ensue; therefore"

"Sheriff, remove the prisoner."—Lincoln Journal.

A Sure Sign.

Two little girls were heard one day discussing the merits of a certain school teacher.
"She ain't a lady, 'cause she taught a colored school one!" was the remark of little Helen.

"She is, too, a lady," insisted Marie.
"No, she ain't, 'cause her pug dog wears the same ribbon all day!"

"She is, too, a lady." I know it, 'cause she tol' her sister, an' her sister tol' me!" —Youth's Companion.

The Clerk's Diplomacy.

Shoe Dealer (to clerk)—William, why did you insist upon selling to that old gentleman who just went out a pair of small, soft shoes, when he called for large cowhide boots?

"Well—er—"

"I insist upon knowing."

"The fact is, I call on his daughter quite frequently in the evenings."—Chicago Tribune.

The Truth of the Matter.

She waved her graceful hand to me,
And glanced and nodded as I passed.
I'm of a poor and low degree;
She with the proudest set is classed.

And yet she waved her hand to me—
Fair hand, which scores have vainly sought—
And frowned, yea, flushed, perchance, to see
That I passed on and heeded not.

At her beck some would do or die,
But I am not as others are.
She waved her hand; no heed took I,
But guided on my bobtail car.

—Life.

Or No Moment.

Anxious Mother—My dear, little Dick has been fighting again.

Husband—He has, eh? Where's that switch? Got his face all scratched up, I suppose!

"No."

"Clothes torn, may be?"

"No, he didn't get hurt this time. It was the other boy that got hurt."

"Oh! Well, boys will be boys, my dear. Is supper ready?"—Philadelphia Record.

A Sign of Old Age.

"Yes," said the fruit man at the corner, regretfully, "I'm gittin' old. I can't see as well as I used to. When I sell a pound of grapes to a man that's in a hurry I sometimes give him a ripe bunch by mistake." And the poor old man sighed dismally.—Chicago Tribune.

Lucky Old Tara.

The fly that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now sticks as mute on Tara's walls
As though that soul were dead.

And yet methinks old Tara's heart
Rejoices at the change,
For Tara's head is densely bald
Where flies are wont to range.

—Minneapolis Tribune.

A Dutiful Son.



Father (a strict disciplinarian)—Why didn't you tell me my coat was burning?
Son—You told me never to interrupt you when you were reading aloud.—Life.

Pride Has a Fall.

A fashionable church wedding among some summer sojourners was a June occurrence in a little New England village. The high hand with which things were carried on aroused the jealousy and sharpened the tongues of the native element, whose highest idea of a marriage ceremony had always apparently been to run over the border and have the knot tied unknown to one's friends.

Some seven hundred invitations were sent through the postoffice, and ere long the acknowledgments began to arrive.
"Waal, I swan!" the country postmaster was heard to chuckle to his young and green assistant. "I reckon this'll take down the B—s a peg. If here ain't all their invites a-comin' back!"—Harper's Bazar.

No Yellow Fever for Him.

Citizen (to Uncle Rastus)—You're more or less familiar with yellow fever, aren't you, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus (confidently)—Yes, sah, I knows all about de yaller fever. I've seen thousan's ob cases.

Citizen—Well, there's a sick stranger up at the hotel and his case looks like yellow fever. We want you to come up and give us your idea of it.

Uncle Rastus (turning ghastly pale)—Wha-a-t! I used to know all about yaller fever, but I wouldn't know now if it was yaller or green or white, kase you see, sah, I've been color blind fo' mo'n folsen yabs.

And Uncle Rastus hurried away.—New York Sun.

Remarkable Condescension.

Mrs. Yenger—Where were you employed last?

"I was de wash lady for Mrs. Kurnel Jones what libs on Robinson hill, but I quit her," replied Matilda Snowball.

"Did you have any words with her when you left?"

"We didn't perfectly hab no words. I jes spoke to her as one lady mont spoke ter anudder."—Texas Siftings.

A Tiresome Game.

Lieut. Goldbraid (who is enjoying on the porch a delightful conversation with Miss Smith, but who is somewhat annoyed by the presence of young Bobby)—Don't you get tired at times playing, Bobby?

Bobby—Yes, sir; tired of the game I'm playing now.

Lieut. Goldbraid—What game is that?

Bobby—Ma calls it propriety.—New York Sun.

A Change in Appetite.

"Ma," said Bobby, "can't I have some peppermint tea before I go to bed?"

"Certainly you can, Bobby. The doctor says you can have all you want. It will do you lots of good."

"Well, ma," continued Bobby, after a thoughtful pause, "why can't I have some?"

thing else to drink to-night?—New York Sun.

A Barnstormer in Summer.

"Is Mr. Stagestruck, the actor a naturalist?"

"No."

"But what, then, is he doing with that microscope?"

"He is searching for last season's salary." —Yankee Blade.

The Lower Order.

A man recently found dead in Indiana had an uncontrollable mania for stealing women's shoes, and no less than fifty pairs were found in his hut. He was what might be appropriately called a pretty "low down" thief. In the class of criminals, he went to the foot every time.—Norristown Herald.

Hair Dressing.

Grafton—Good heavens, Pawcival, hev you gawn stark, staring mad? Why, you've shaved the top of yoah head as smooth as a billiard ball!

Von Baboon—Aw, deah fellah, I'm only following the fashion of the queen's hair, ye know.—Judge.

Business Is Business.

First New York Policeman—That fellow with the big double team is driving kind of reckless, ain't he?

Second Policeman—Naw. That ain't recklessness; that's business. He hauls for a crutch factory."—Philadelphia Record.

After the Vacation.

Coles—Back from the country?

Boles—Yes.

Coles—Feel recruited?

Boles—Haven't been back long enough to feel the benefits yet.—Life.

In Serious Trouble.

"I say, Fwed, I've been terribly annoyed."

"Why, Charley, what can be the matter?"

"I met the pretty Robinson today about 4 p. m., and I'm hanged, Fwed, if I didn't have an a. m. scarf on!"—New York Sun.

An Exception.

An editor advising his contributors says: "Brevity always gets to the front." Not if it happens to be doing duty as a rabbit's tail.

Too Heavy.

"This won't go for two cents," said a postal clerk in a country office, returning to an old negro a letter which he had passed through the delivery window.

"What's de matter wid it?"

"Jes 'bout like I specked. Dat letter was writ by my son, an' I tole him he was er writtin' too healy y han; but he kep' on er bearin' down on his pen. I'll take it er back, sah, an' git him to write it wid er pencil!" —Texas Siftings.

A Noble Girl.

George—Noble girl, that Clara Vere de Vere; noble girl.

Augustus—Eh? I heard your engagement with her was broken.

"It is off, that is true; but, bless the dear girl's heart, she has returned to me all the presents I gave her."

"What of that?"

"Why, can't you see? It won't cost me anything now to get a new girl."—Philadelphia Record.

An Unfortunate Youth.

Benevolent Gentleman—Why are you weeping, my lad? Where's your father?

"In jail."

"Well, well; and your mother?"

"In jail."

"Have you no brothers or sisters?"

"Yep, but they're in jail."

"And where do you come from now?"

"From jail. They wouldn't let me stay in any longer."—Lincoln Journal.

Pursued by Hard Luck.

Miss Clara—It distresses me greatly to cause you pain, Mr. Worcestershire, but I love another.

Mr. Worcestershire—Ah, me!

Miss Clara—I have always supposed that you were interested in Ethel Simpson, Mr. Worcestershire; she is a noble girl.

Mr. Worcestershire—Ah, yes, Miss Clara, but I had the same luck with her that I have just had with you.—Life.

Not All Loss.

"There's the luckiest man in seven counties," said an Arkansaw man to an eastern traveler.

"How so?"

"Had his house burned down and lost six children 'o'ber night, sah."

"Where does his luck come in?"

"Saved his coon dog, sah, saved his coon dog."—Drake's Magazine.

Flustered.

What he intended to say:

"Dearest, I have a tender, half formed wish in my heart that you might one day be mine."

What he did say:

"Dearest, I have a tender, half warmed fish in my heart that—"

(What followed is not recorded.)—Pittsburg Bulletin.

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.

How They Like Their Locations in the West.

Valuable Testimony of One Who Has Personally Inspected Their Homes.

Mr. Charles Innes, of Inverness, Scotland, a prominent member of the Scottish Crofters' Union, has been visiting the crofters in this country, in the interests of the Edinburgh Crofters' Union, to which he is sending a series of letters. Interviewed upon his return, Mr. Innes said: "I found that every man and woman whom I saw was perfectly satisfied with the location on which they had been placed at Pelican Lake, and they all said that, so far as they could judge, they would never dream of returning to their old life in Scotland, seeing that in the portion of Manitoba to which they had been sent they had the prospect within a few years of attaining a position which, in the old country, would be beyond their reach, if each of them lived to the age of Methuselah. Those of them with whom I had the opportunity of conversing were indignant at the terms of the communication addressed to the Glasgow Herald by a man of the name of Maciver, who came out with them from the Island of Lewis, but did not form one of their number. They said he was not only not authorized to speak on their behalf, but that if they had required a mouthpiece he would be the last man they would have thought of. The only complaint I had from any of them was from one married woman, who said their only grievance was that they had no regular church service, and the desire of their hearts was to have a minister who could preach to them in the Gaelic language. In passing through Winnipeg, however, I ascertained from Rev. Dr. Robertson that arrangements were now being made whereby this want would be supplied in the immediate future."

What about their complaints as stated by Mr. McIntyre, that pre-emption is not open to them?

I never heard any confirmation of that complaint. The possession as owners of 160 acres in fee simple by men who hitherto have only been able to rent a few acres of poor moor is something beyond what they at one time had ever ventured to hope for. Not only did they not say anything to me about wishing for more land or express disappointment that they had not got more land, but it struck me that it would take them all their time to bring into cultivation the reasonable amount of the homestead grant which they have got. I may mention that a farm of 160 acres of cultivable land, capable of growing wheat, is considered a farm of some importance in the Old Country."

Did you learn anything as to the way the government grant had been utilized?

Several of the crofters told me that they had advanced to them by the Imperial government certain sums, not exceeding £25 sterling, before they left Scotland. The sums so advanced were, I understood from them, expended in procuring the necessary tools, clothing, blankets, etc. Not one word was said about their having expended the money in repaying arrears of rents due by them to the proprietors, Lady Mattheus, on whose estate they had formerly been tenants, and I do not believe that a single penny of the money was so expended. The greater number of the assisted crofters were men with families, and some of their families were large, hence the expenditures on their behalf for passage money were correspondingly great. Of course the people who came came voluntarily, and I am aware that other men with families had expressed their wish to accept the liberal offer of the Imperial government of £120 per family, but the experiment was limited at that time to 50 families, hence Mr. M. Macneil, who was deputed by the government to select the men, chose only those suitable to make good colonists."

What progress are the crofters making?

They were not able to have any grain crop this year owing to their late arrival in the country (June). However, through the kindness of a neighboring homesteader about ten acres of land were placed at their disposal in which a quantity of potatoes was planted to form a sufficient supply for the settlers to tide them over the winter. They have occupied themselves during the season in building their houses, stables, etc., and in preparing a portion of their land for next year's crop. All those with whom I conversed spoke hopefully of their condition and prospects. I asked them particularly whether from what they had seen of the country they were dissatisfied and would like to return to Scotland. The reply of each and all was that they would on no account think of returning, and expressed themselves as very grateful to the Imperial government, by whose aid they were enabled to come out to this country. Some of them had a little money of their own to begin with, but none of them would have been able to have made such a start as they are without government aid. The government terms, I consider, to be very liberal, seeing that no interest or installment will be payable until the fourth year. From what I have seen of Manitoba and the Territories I should say that the district in which the crofters have been located is a very good one. I speak with some knowledge, seeing that I have driven off the line of railway across the prairie a distance of at least 800 miles, and I consider it fortunate that they were enabled to secure the lands of the Canada Northwest Land company, the government having none as good to offer them. Every one of the crofters seen by me spoke in terms of the utmost gratitude with regard to the kindness shown them by Mr. Scarth, M.P., and his good lady. Mr. Scarth secured them agricultural implements at wholesale prices, besides letting them have these lands in exchange for government lands; while Mrs. Scarth and her family took up their residence in the midst of the crofters for two months during the past season and helped them with advice and assistance in many ways."

The Rev. B. Evans, of Monaghan, India, says: "In the 'Life and Work of Christ,'

published lately by some Hindoo, the author laments the fact that lack of people (that means hundreds of thousands) are becoming Christians, and appeals most earnestly to the adherents of the Hindoo faith to copy the example of the missionaries who are to be found at all the mela and principal places of pilgrimage, etc., to stem the tide of Christianity which is flowing over the land."

Vancouver Industries.

Mr. John Anderson, of the firm of Anderson & Grady, who are starting what will be known as the Vancouver Mill company, paid the World office a brief visit this morning. Mr. Anderson has just returned from Pembroke, Ont., and is staying at the Oriental. In connection with the new mill, which will be located just east of the San Juan Lime Kiln company's works, he states that the main object of the firm will be to supply both local and foreign trade. The work of preparing the site for the erection of the main building, which will be 40x140 feet, will be commenced right away. From 30 to 40 hands will be employed to commence with. The machinery has been ordered from the well-known works of the Wm. Hamilton Co., of Peterboro. The capacity of the mill will be from 70,000 to 80,000 feet per day, and will be increased as occasion requires. Extensive wharves will be built out to deep water to enable large sailing vessels to load without any difficulty. Mr. Anderson is a man of large experience in the lumber trade, having been connected with it for the past 25 years in the neighborhood of Pembroke, the most extensive lumbering district in the whole of Eastern Canada. He was here in the summer, and states that on his return to the city he notices many additions in the way of buildings which were not noticeable when he started on his trip to the east. There is plenty of scope for an experienced and enterprising firm of this kind, and Messrs. Anderson & Grady are sure to carry on their business with success.—Vancouver World.

Sir Charles Dilke.

A gentleman who was present at Sir Charles Dilke's last night, informs me that Sir Charles has greatly improved in appearance since he sat in the House of Commons. His face is no longer "sullied over with the pale cast of thought," the result, evidently, of being liberated from official labor and long parliamentary sittings. In fact, he is a young man again. Rightly or wrongly, this unfortunate gentleman believes that his moral character is on the eve of being publicly rehabilitated. On this subject he spoke freely and with emphasis. A feature of the gathering which went down to Sloane street to induce the right hon. baronet to join the county council, was the large number of ladies who attended. Indeed, one of the number was deputed to make a speech on behalf of a ladies' association in favor of the object of the deputation. Lady Dilke sat beside her husband. She has very fine eyes, with a clear cut, compact face, and received with tearful gladness the assurance of the speakers that in their opinion, and that of those they represented, her husband had long since vanquished the "cloud of slanders" by which his public career had been temporarily ruined."

The Expected Coal Miners' Strike.

Telegrams received from the coal mining districts point to a colossal movement on the part of the miners to enforce the demand of 10 per cent. addition to their wages. But in the opinion of great coal merchants in the metropolis there is little doubt that the masters will concede the terms rather than risk a strike at the top of a rising market. Coal is going up—that is certain. Here in London the rise has already reached 2s. retail. The fact is ominous when we regard it side by side with the rise in the price of wheat, showing pretty conclusively now that the poor will have a dear loaf and a dear fire to eat it by. The improvement in trade does not, unfortunately, materially benefit those who belong to the lower industrial branches."

The New Map of Europe.

A Paris paper has published a full page illustration of the new map of Europe, which is being issued by the three emperors. Belgium disappears in what is called "New Germany," the Bosnian provinces down to Salonica become "New Austria," Bulgaria to Varona becomes "New Russia," England is mercifully left untouched for the present, but doubtless our time will come with the next deal. There is much provision in the cartoon, and certainly the Emperor William's sword-buckler toasts have not tended to greatly measure the public mind."

They Were of the Wrong Size.

"These stockings are all wool, I presume?" she said, as she requested the clerk to wrap her up a half dozen pairs. "Oh, yes, miss," he answered in thoughtlessness, "they're all wool and a yard wide." "Sir!" she exclaimed, indignantly, and before he fully realized what he had said she whisked out of the store.—Washington Critic.

A Fortunate Young Woman.

An Unknown Species.—New Governor.—Now, my dear, in what zoological classification would you place man? "Pretty Girl—Man!" "Yes; don't you know what a man is?" "No, ma'am. I've been spending my winters in a convent and my summers at seaside resorts."—Philadelphia Record.

Taking Every Chance.

Old Lady (to Harlem boy)—Is the game of ball over, sonny? "Sonny—No'm; it's only in de fift innin'. De Gosh-willans are over de fence changin' clothes fer ter kill er hoodoo. It's gittin' very late in de season, ma'am, an' ev'ry game from now on is goin' ter be played fer blood."—New York Sun.

The churches of this country are annually spending a great many thousand dollars to send the gospel to China. Congress has enacted unjust and unreasonable laws to exclude Chinamen from coming to the United States, where they could much more easily, and with greater prospects of success be reached by missionary efforts. These two things, placed side by side, make a very strong contrast.—N. Y. Independent.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

A Temporary Loan—Oysters Are in Season—A Singular Man.

On a Baker street car the other day a man who had taken a car ticket from his wallet dropped the "leather" on the floor at his feet in trying to replace it in his pocket. Three or four passengers saw the transaction, but no one had said a word, when the loser discovered his loss and started up and sat down in disgust.

"Anything wrong?" asked a passenger. "Yes; wallet is gone." "Probably picked out of your pocket?" "No. I guess not." "Don't you suspect some one in this car?" "Oh, no, I probably dropped it on the street." "Probably contained a hundred dollars, didn't it?" "No." "Much as fifty, then?" "No. I guess there was about a dollar in it." "But you will stand off your gas bill and water tax and grocer on account of it, of course?" "No, sir; I shall pay everything today." "Well, gosh-darn-to-gum, if you don't a mighty queer man, and here's your wallet! Say, folks, let's present him a token of our utter amazement." And they bought him six car tickets and offered to run him for mayor.—Detroit Free Press.

Oysters Are in Season.

She (blushing)—Why do you say my teeth are like pearls? He (gallantly)—Because they are. I can't compare them with anything else. She (smiling)—You are a flatterer, I'm afraid, George. He (gravely)—Flatterer! No. I only speak the plain and simple truth. She—And they are really like pearls? He (emphatically)—They are. She (with an arch glance)—Do you know what your reference to pearls reminds me of, George? He—I can't say. What does it remind you of? She—Oysters.—Boston Courier.

Ting-a-ling-brr-r-r-r.

Tired Stranger (2 o'clock a.m.)—I've been traveling since yesterday morning. Can you give me a quiet room where I can sleep till 10 o'clock? Don't care where it is, nor what it costs, but want the quietest room in the building. Hotel Clerk—Can fix you all right, sir. Boys, show the gentleman to No. 83. [No. 83 is a cozy room on the fourth floor just opposite the elevator, and the stranger, a class leader of seventeen years' standing, backslides hopelessly before 8 o'clock.]—Chicago Tribune.

How to Cork Political Prophets.

Blinks—There comes Jinks. Let's get away from him. He thinks he's a political prophet, and does nothing but bore everybody he meets. Klinks—Let him come; I'll shut him up like a jackknife. "Eh? You won't threaten to strike him, will you?" "No; I'll offer to bet with him."—Philadelphia Record.

For Once.

Malden Lady—I think I will visit a chiropodist while I am in the city. Friend—Have you corns? M. L.—No. F.—Bunions? M. L.—No. F.—Why, then, visit a chiropodist? M. L.—I want to have it to say that I had a man at my feet once in my life.—Boston Courier.

Likely.

A news item says that a mule in Colusa county, Cal., "was struck by lightning and paralyzed, but recovered after twenty-four hours and was as frisky as ever." It is not stated what became of the lightning, but it is inferred that it is still lingering in a hospital.—Norristown Herald.

A Temporary Loan.

Chumley—I'm in a little fix today, Brown, for money; what would you say if I were to ask you for a temporary loan of a hundred or two dollars? Brown—Well, Chumley, if the loan will be temporary, I might let you have the two dollars.—Accident News.

When Time Elies.

Sweet Girl—Mercy! It's 10 o'clock. Has time ever passed so quickly with you as it does now? Devoted Lover (a traveling salesman)—Never, except at railroad dining stations.—Philadelphia Record.

Accounted For.

"I see," remarked Withers, "that the Prince of Wales wears a black silk ribbon instead of a watch chain. Funny, isn't it?" "Well, I don't know," returned Smithers; "perhaps he's lost the ticket."—Judge.

An Unhappy Joke.

Mr. Khan, the Persian minister, who has arrived in Washington, will doubtless form a very favorable opinion of this country, if some wretch doesn't ask: "Can Khan dance the can can?"—Norristown Herald.

Mere Habit.

Philadelphian—That St. Louis friend of yours is the most quiet, unobtrusive, unobtrusive western man I ever met in my life. St. Louis Man—Yes; he used to be a policeman.—Philadelphia Record.

Medical Progress.

Young Doctor—They don't bleed people nowadays as they did twenty years ago, do they, professor? Professor—Not with the lancet.—Doctor.

Rev. Edward Eves, of Norway House, writes to Rev. W. L. Rutledge giving details of visits to Cross Lake and Oxford House. At the latter place a stay of five days was made, and religious services were held twice every day, with good results. The missionary is having success in his work.

Dissolving Views of the Presidency.

When the campaign newly opened, Cleveland's chance was rather fair, for he held the seat of office and the power that centres there, and the hosts that bore his banner seemed united, firm and strong, so the mark that showed his chances peradventure was this long:

But he wrote his little letter, which of platitudes was full, and which promised less to natives than it did to Johnny Bull, and it breathed so much the spirit of "Big I and little you," that the mark which showed his chances to this small dimension grew:

When the horny-handed toilers came to think the business over, they decided that they'd never vote for Cleveland any more; his election threatened ruin to the work that gave them food, so that little mark still dwindled till it something like this stood:

When the men who carried muskets in the crimson days of war, had their little pensions vetoed by this presidential star, then they quietly decided that they'd work for his defeat, and that little mark kept shrinking in a way quite hard to beat:

As election day approaches, still that mark is getting small, and on the fateful morning there will be no mark at all. Cleveland to be re-elected? Never will he know such bliss; even now his name is Dennis, and his chance not long as this:

—Nebraska State Journal.

King Solomon's Serpent.

An article has recently appeared in the Madras Mail from the pen of Lieutenant Ferguson, which should dispel a few popular prejudices concerning snakes. King Solomon, as we all know, confessed that there was one thing which particularly puzzled him, namely, "the way of a serpent upon a rock." We must suppose that it was the mode of progression which was beyond the king's apprehension, and until recently it remained as much of a mystery to our leading men of science as it was to King Solomon himself. How does the snake walk without legs? That he can walk upon the smoothest rock with the greatest apparent ease is evident to everybody who has watched him. It appears that the very absence of legs is an advantage to him. His ribs take the place of limbs, and he is so plentifully provided with ribs that he would be a positive disadvantage to him. In the average snake the number of ribs varies from 200 to 400 pairs. Each vertebra supports a pair of ribs, and when these are moved forward the plate like extremities take hold of any roughness or irregularity in the ground, and becomes so many levers in propelling the body. Each rib is in reality a leg, and, being covered with oily, flexible flesh, it is as powerful for motion as if it were external and provided with soles, heels, and toes. Mr. Ferguson supplies much more information in his article about snakes, and shows that there are fewer poisonous ones than is commonly supposed. In India only one Genus in ten is poisonous, and the same proportion, we are told, is accurate as to individuals also. In all Southern India there are only twelve kinds of poisonous snakes, although there are over 100 varieties."

Wonderful Adventure of a Sailor Boy.

In March last two Trinity House boys left the school, and sailed in the ship Cambrian as apprentices for Yoplamis. On the 6th of August while lying in the bay at anchor with several other vessels, a very heavy storm swept over that part of the Pacific coast, and a French barque of about 900 tons burden, broke her mooring, and came down toward the Cambrian. Nothing could be done but to wait for the collision which came with terrific force and left the Cambrian a sinking wreck. All on board the Cambrian, save one, sank with her and were drowned. The captain, who was ashore at the time, and one of the Trinity House boys, are the only ones left alive. This boy of 15 years was saved by swimming. The story is thus told by himself in a letter to his mother: "All the men terrified; the ship on her beam ends, sinking fast. What was to be done? Well, I knew I could swim, no boat could live in such a sea, we had no life belts or life buoys. I could not get a grating nor ladder. So I off with my clothes, but had not time to pull my stockings off and shirt. At about 6.45 p.m. I jumped overboard; to hear the cries of the poor men singing out for help and no help near. I was talking to George before I left. He said, 'We are going to be drowned; tell my mother quietly about it.' About 8 o'clock I got on board a Welsh iron barque, they treated me very well. As I got near I cried out, 'Ship ahoy!' and they soon had ropes out and hauled me on board." For more than an hour this boy was struggling in the surging sea. He had competed in 1886 and 1887 for the 300 yards swimming contest for the school medal, and it is fair to ask—if the whole crew of the Cambrian had been as good swimmers, might they not all have been saved?

Death.

The act of dying, it is now ascertained, is absolutely free from suffering; is really unconscious, insensibility always preceding it. Any anguish that may attend mortal illness ceases before the close, as thousands who have recovered, after hope had been surrendered, have borne witness. Sudden and violent death, shocking to the senses, may not be, probably is not, painful to the victim. Drowning, hanging, freezing, shooting, falling from a height, poisoning of many kinds, beget stupor or numbness of the nerves, which is incompatible with sensation. Persons who have met with such accidents, and survived them, testify to this. Records to the effect are numerous."

Anarchical Designs on London.

The Times' Paris correspondent says it is known that the International intends to order its adherents in London to effect some explosions, "so that the capital may not be left too long undisturbed." The new explosives are small oval bombs, the explosive substance being lodged in a glass case in the middle. At the slightest shock the tube breaks, and causes the explosion. The bombs can be carried in the pocket.

FOR SUNDAY READING.

At Northfield last summer Mr. Robert P. Wilder told of the work of the previous year in the colleges. He said: "After last summer's school at Northfield we Princeton boys thought that more should be done by us for foreign missions. We said: 'Princeton must support a missionary.' We wanted to do what that lady did who worked twenty-four hours of every day. She was asked how she did it. The reply was: 'I work twelve hours here, and when I lay down my work for the night I have a representative in India who works for the next twelve hours.' We wanted the men of Princeton to work twenty-four hours daily by supporting a man in India. The plan was opposed. I find that the students of every college think themselves worse off financially than the students of every other college. The Princeton men said: 'We cannot raise \$700 for the support of a missionary. We are giving only \$80 a year for foreign work, and our association is \$125 in debt. It is impossible to raise \$700.' Well, the matter was presented, and within twenty-eight hours \$1,300 was pledged by the undergraduates of Princeton college, and now the funds stand at \$1,600. And within three days after the money was pledged our representative, Mr. Forman, sailed for India. My weak faith never received a more severe shock. Then the theological students of Princeton said: 'We must support a foreign missionary.' Now, I can testify that theological students are not well off financially, as a rule. But those seminary students pledged \$850, and are sending a man to China. The Union theological seminary adopted the plan. Last year we Union students gave \$180 for missions. This year we have pledged \$1,130—nearly \$9 each. But the Xenia theological students have outdone us. The subscribers in that seminary are giving \$12 each for their missionary. We can give if we wish to. One of my classmates came to the Union seminary last fall, with only \$3 in his pocket and he gave \$5, I believe, for our missionary, [Mr. Moody said, 'Tell them how he did it.'] Ans.: 'He went out and earned the money.' I would like to tell of other institutions, but have not time. [Go on, said Mr. Moody.] Well, the 44 students at the Protestant Episcopal theological seminary of Virginia pledged \$625, and five members of the faculty each pledged \$25 a year for life. A member of the senior class was chosen and hopes to sail soon for China or Japan under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal board of foreign mission. Rutgers college and seminary have united in the support of a man for India. The students of the United Presbyterian theological seminary of Allegheny, Pa., are sending out Mr. Martin as seminary missionary. I believe that the time is coming when our larger colleges will support two or three alumni in foreign fields and the smaller institutions at least half a missionary. Fellows, let's work twenty-four hours of each day.—N. Y. Witness.

Notes.

There are in Illinois 411 Lutheran ministers.

Attendance in the English churches is said to be excellent. The dissenting churches make a rather poor showing in comparison.

A whole village in Brazil has accepted the Gospel through the instrumentality of a young business man who invited a missionary to that place.

The 300 religious and charitable institutions in New York city, whose object is to help the poor, receive and distribute annually about \$4,000,000.

The oldest church building in the state of Ohio is the house of the Congregational church at Marietta. One of the oldest churches in the southwestern part of the state is the church at Paddy's Run, which was organized in the year in which the state was admitted to the Union.

The Reformed Presbyterians have been in controversy for some time on the question of ordaining deaconesses. The question recently came before the synod, and it decided by a vote of 93 to 24 that the ordination of a woman as deacon is in harmony with the New Testament and the constitution of the apostolic church.

According to the Roman Catholic returns for 1888, there are in England and Wales 2,814 priests, as against 1,728 in 1873, serving 1,804 churches, chapels and missionary stations. In Scotland there are five bishops and 334 priests, serving 327 chapels, churches and stations. The estimated Catholic population in England and Wales is 1,354,000; in Scotland, 328,000; in Ireland, 3,961,000; total, 5,641,000.

Whether men will accept or reject the gospel of Christ, when it is presented to them, is not simply a question of evidence relating only to their intellectual powers. The result depends quite as much upon the state of their hearts as it does upon that of their heads, and generally more so. Men often disbelieve that for which there is ample evidence, simply because they are determined not to believe. Our moral probation in this life involves not only what we shall do, but also what we shall think in the light of the evidence set before us; and our responsibility is real in both respects.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with the Bishop of London, have issued a circular to all the clergy, urging them to act on the manual of the White Cross. The document is written as by men sure of their ground, and convinced that Christian sentiment alone is able to deal with this matter, and therefore ought to do so. These are solemn declarations of truths not always accepted by society: "We declare that a life of chastity far the unmarried is not only possible; but commanded by God; that there is no difference between man and woman in the sinfulness of sins of unchastity; that on the man, in his God-given strength of manhood, rests the main responsibility; and that no one known to be living an immoral life ought to be received into Christian society."

It is proposed to hold a world's Sunday-school convention in London next June. If this convention is held it will be made up of delegates from all parts of the world, and a ship will be chartered which will take 300 delegates to London from the United States alone.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday
At THE PROGRESS PRINTING OFFICE, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

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or objectionable character.
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Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.
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Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's
Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Very fine.
—Like Indian Summer.
—Don't forget the lecture to-
night.
—The municipal council meets on
Saturday.

—Next Monday evening Qu'Ap-
pelle Council, R. T. of T., will elect
officers for the first half year of 1889.

—Mr. W. B. Scarth is expected
here on Saturday to confer with the
municipal council in reference to the
taxes on the town site.

—The mails are now closed at 19
o'clock on account of the cold
weather. The nine o'clock arrange-
ment was only for the summer
season.

—Mr. H. A. Galbraith, direct
representative of the J. & J. Tay-
lor fire and burglar proof safe works,
was in town on Tuesday, and made
a number of our business men safe.

—Messrs. R Johnston and Chas.
McDougall went to Calgary this
week for two carloads of horses from
the Bow River Horse Ranch Co.
They are expected to arrive here on
Monday next. See supplement.

—The lecture this evening in the
Methodist church by the Rev. G.
Daniel on "Oliver Goldsmith," will
be a rare intellectual treat. Mr.
Daniel is a fine speaker and will no
doubt handle the subject, which is a
good one, in an excellent manner.
Tickets, 25 cents. Proceeds in aid
of the organ fund. All invited.

—The children of the Sunday
schools in town are preparing for
their holiday exercises. The Pres-
byterian school will give their enter-
tainment on Christmas eve, the 24th
Dec. The Methodists expect to
have theirs on Christmas night, the
25th. Mr. J. Boden has kindly con-
sented to bring down an evergreen
tree from Prince Albert for the Meth-
odist school.

—We hear that Mrs. Guerin in-
tends giving two grand dramatic and
musical performances on the even-
ings of the 21st and 22nd of De-
cember at the immigrant buildings.
It is not necessary for us to speak
of Mrs. Guerin's talent for enter-
taining an audience. That is well
known in Qu'Appelle. She has
heretofore given such excellent en-
tertainments that her name is suf-
ficient guarantee that the program
will be first class and the rendition
of the highest order. Further par-
ticulars will be given later.

—Messrs. A. M. McLane, R. D.
Strong, and Leslie Gordon were in
Regina on Monday and Tuesday
attending court in reference to the
application of the C. P. R. Co. for a
writ of certiorari to quash the
magistrates' conviction of their en-
gineer and firemen for starting a
prairie fire. The case will come up
for hearing before the full court on
Monday or Tuesday next. Messrs.
D. L. Scott, of Regina, and R. D.
Strong, of Qu'Appelle, have been
employed by the Northwest Govern-
ment to uphold the conviction.

—The meeting advertised for
Tuesday evening last to take into
consideration the organization of a
company to build a new skating
rink did not take place on account
of the absence from town of a num-
ber of our citizens. It is generally
understood, however, that it is now
too late in the season to begin
such an organization, and therefore
the new rink may be considered
off for this year. Mr. W. G. Vicars
proposes to put the old rink into re-
pair and run it as soon as the weath-
er is cold enough to freeze the ice.

—Messrs. Oliver, Cayley and
Lineham, members of the Northwest
Assembly, passed through here on
Saturday, on a visit to the Fort.

—We understand the C. P. R.
object to the reservoir which will be
formed by the embankment recently
made on South Pacific street, near
the immigrant building, as it will
flood their right of way, etc. It is
hoped they will waive their objec-
tions on account of the benefit it
will be to McMillan's mill.

—At the Queen's: W. J. Thafe,
R. Taylor, G. B. Gregg, T. Ross, J.
S. Mowat, F. Chilcott, F. H. Lyons,
D. C. McGregor, F. Atcheson, W.
Saunders, Winnipeg; R. Scott, A.
Boyd, W. H. Stevens and wife, Indian
Head; C. Gibson, Moose Jaw; J. A.
C. Blackwood, W. Rowe, Blackwood;
Rev. G. Daniels, J. Rodgers, Regina;
W. Wallbridge, Campbellford; C. A.
Bixtar, Miss Ella Bitner, Miss Carry
Wyman, Miss Emma Salisbury, Ben
Rogers, F. N. Lawrence, G. Rose, E.
W. B. Thomas, W. W. Bittner, Peo-
ple's Theatre Co.; C. G. Boothe, W.
Powell, H. Roe, Sintaluta; C. E.
Downing, Pheasant Forks.

—At the Leland: L. Kennedy, H.
A. Galbraith, W. O'Neil, Toronto;
W. A. B. Fishleigh, H. Bunnell, In-
dian Head; N. Hunt, J. D. McLu-
tosh; F. J. Peterson, Prince Albert;
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Iredale, Miss N.
Suthe land, Miss D. S. Sinclair, M.
A. McDougall, W. Sutherland, M. T.
L., A. Ramsay, F. C. Gilchrist, Fort
Qu'Appelle; F. V. Farrell, J. Mor-
rison J. M. Creamer, T. Grover, Re-
gina; W. Ronat, Moose Jaw; J.
Lineham, M. T. L., H. S. Cayley, M.
T. L., Calgary; F. Oliver, M. T. L.,
Edmonton; D. McDougall, Okanagan,
B.C.; L. Johnstone, Touchwood; P.
J. Williams, Battleford; Mrs. R.
Thorborn and family, File Hills;
Miss Cummings, Mrs. Stewart, Fred
Stewart, Portage la Prairie; J. H.
Morrison, Bow River; W. S. Burns,
J. Gregor, Winnipeg.

STRAY SHEEP.

ON Sec. 24, Tp. 18, R. 12, one ewe with
no brand or marks. The owner can have
the same by proving property and paying
expenses.

WM. M. DOUGLAS,
Indian Head.

Nov. 30, 1888.

STRAYED.

FROM Sec. 20, Tp. 19, R. 14, on Nov.
18th, One Buckskin Pinto Pony Mare,
black mane and tail, white horseshoe mark
on side white spots on neck, white spot on
face, also red roan pinto colt, last years
foal, white spots on neck and side, white
strip on face, one white foot, one eye partly
white. Information leading to recovery of
above, will be rewarded by Dr. Carthew,
J. G. MILNE.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 29, 1888.

REV. GEO. DANIELS,
OF REGINA, WILL DELIVER A

LECTURE

ON
FRIDAY, NOV. 30, '88,

At 8 o'clock, p. m., in the Methodist
Church. Subject: "Oliver Goldsmith."
Proceeds in aid of Methodist organ fund.

OUR YOUTH'S FRIEND.

A literary jour-
nal for boys and
girls. 15 pages
monthly. Beau-
tifully illus-
trated. It contains Departments of Stories;
Social Etiquette; Temperance; Nature and
Science; Our Girls; Inquiries Answered;
Humorous; Good Health; Music; Home
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their children at heart, will feel like to send to
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Samples sent free.

Address P. W. RAIDABAUGH,
1215 East Madison Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural
Society, will be held in pursuance of the
Ordinance,

ON MONDAY, the 3rd DEC., 1888,

At 2 p. m., in McLane's hall, to elect officers
for the ensuing year and receive reports and
accounts for the present year.

By order,
W. SYME REDPATH,
Sec. Treas.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the non-receipt of
I grants from the Dominion Government,
the Northwest Assembly and the South Qu'
Appelle municipal council in aid of the funds
of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society
payments of prizes have again to be pos-
tponed. On receipt of these grants cheques
will be sent by post to the different prize
winners.

Dated the 19th day of Nov. 1888.

Signed,
LESLIE GORDON, 1st Vice Pres.
W. SYME REDPATH, Sec. Treas.

LOST.

STRAYED from the College on Nov. 6th
one large, white sow pig. Any infor-
mation leading to the recovery of the above,
will be thankfully received by
JOHN BARNESLEY,
Qu'Appelle.
Nov. 15, 1888.

Sale of Farm Lands AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of prop-
erty with lowest selling prices to
C. E. CULLEN,
Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate,
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

CAMPBELL'S

TONIC ELIXIR
This agreeable
yet potent pre-
paration is especially
adapted for the relief and
cure of that class of disorders
attendant upon a low or reduced
state of the system, and usually ac-
companied by Pallor, Weakness and Pal-
pitation of the Heart. Prompt results will
follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion,
arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic
Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably
accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers.
No remedy will give more speedy relief in
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impover-
ished Blood, Loss of Appetite, De-
pendency, and in all cases where
an EFFECTIVE AND CERTAIN
STIMULANT is required,
the ELIXIR will be
found INVALU-
ABLE.
Price \$1.00 per Bottle
or Six Bottles for \$5

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nipeg and Montreal.

At North Bay direct connection is made
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Railways for Toronto and all points in
Western Ontario.

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Between Winnipeg, Montreal and
Toronto.

ELEGANT DINING CARS
Attached to all through trains.

FREE FIRST-CLASS SLEEP-
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getting your baggage through the customs.

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Ticket Agent.
GEO. OLDS, LUCIUS TUTTLE,
Gen. Traffic Mgr. Passgr. Traffic Mgr.
ROBT KERR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Campbells
Cathartic
Compound
(Liquid.)

Note.—This favorite medicine is put
up in oval bottles holding three ounces
each, with the name blown in the glass,
and the name of the inventor, S. R. Camp-
bell, in red ink across the face of the label.
Beware of imitations, refuse all substi-
tutes, and you will not be disappointed.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound
Cures Chronic Constipation,
Costiveness, and all Complaints

arising from a disordered state of the Liver,
Stomach and Bowels, such as
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious
Affections, Headache, Heartburn,
Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism,
Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous
Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited),
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COMING!

There will arrive within the next ten
days, direct from Eastern Manu-
facturers, One Carload of
Parlor Suites,
Bed-room suites,
Longes,
Easy Chairs,
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